Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAW M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 14 *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1936* ***PRICE: TWO ANNAS.***

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TEMPLE DECORATIONS

MAY SOME DAY BE ENGLAND'S QUEEN

Misses Kamal Goswami (left) and Czaria David, Lahore students, with Inter-Collegiate Debate Trophy won by them.

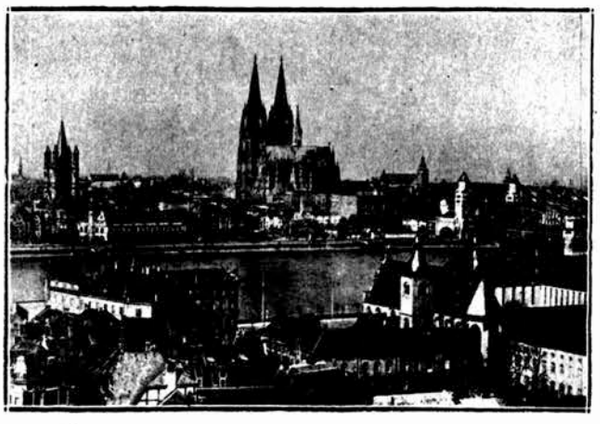
Princess Elizabeth is second in line to the British Throne, her father, H. R. H. Duke of York being the first.

SUN-WORSHIPPERS
A study received from Melbourne.

Girls and youths of Los Angeles compete in semi-annual mud-brawl.

Mme. Molotov (centre), wife of Mr. V. Molotov, President of Council of People's Commissars of Soviet Russia, is now in U. S. studying perfumery and cosmetic business.

F. G. Woodhouse breaks Australian record (13ft. 3-1/4") in Pole Vault.



Cologne-on-Rhine, one of the principal cities in till recently demilitarised Rhineland zone.

"Princess," Liverpool's Zoo elephant, receives beauty treatment.

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Telephone No. 22037
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Telegrams: "Chronicle."
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Muslim Architecture in India

The stately Palaces, Mosques and Mausoleums with which the Moghul and other Moslem rulers have bestrewn the country is an everlasting testimony to the aesthetic tastes and romantic genius of their builders.

(By ABDULKARIM M. SURAIYA, B.A., LL.B.)

If the architecture of a nation can be construed as reflecting its ideals and culture, Islam occupies a very high place in the history of mankind. The relics of its past glory are but dumb monuments of its greatness and splendour. The monumental works of Moslem architecture, in India and elsewhere, pay, in the midst of ruin and desolation, an eloquent tribute to the breadth of vision and the independence of thought which characterize Islam as a religion.

Masterpieces Of Gujerat And Deccan

The Moslem rule in India was signalized by the erection of magnificent structures of great architectural beauty. The Sultans of Gujrat, particularly Ahmedshah, Mohmedshah and Kutubshah, have left behind them buildings at Ahmedabad which posterity still admires. The Jame Masjid, the Rani Sipri's Masjid, the royal palaces at Sarkhej, and the mausoleums of the Sultans and their saints, though less impressive than the singular edifices of the Moghul Emperors, are more ornamental in design and display a wealth of sculptured details. The Shaking Towers and the carved panels of the Sidi's mosque, near the Lal Darwaza, can stand comparison with any architecture of the world.

The Adil Shahi Kings of Bijapur introduced a style of architecture which staggers the architects of the twentieth century. The Jame Masjid, the Boli Gumbaj, the Mehtar Mahal, the Asar Mahal and the Tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah I., at Bijapur, are their most striking achievements. The rulers of the Bahmani Empire spared no pains in erecting superb architectural works. The Jame Masjid at Gulbarga, remarkable for its unique design and workmanship, is without a parallel in its class. The Kutub Shahi Kings of Golconda and the Nizamshahi Kings of Ahmednagar incurred lavish expenditure in building palatial structures. The Fort at Golconda and the Damdi Masjid at Ahmednagar are typical specimens of their architecture.

Pathan Architecture

The Mohammedan sovereigns of Hindustan, prior to the advent of the Moghuls, were responsible for the erection of handsome edifices which do not fail to interest even the most fastidious student of archaeology. To Kutubud Din and Altamash—the Slave Kings—we owe the introduction of Pathan architecture into India. The Kutub Minar at Delhi, which was commenced by Kutubud Din and completed by Altamash, is the crowning glory of this period. It mockingly defies the ravages of Time in spite of its old age and does not fail to inspire those who visit it with feelings of wonder and admiration. The Great Mosque of Kutubud Din (the earliest house of prayer built by the Moslems in India), the Mausoleum of Altamash (the oldest tomb in India built by the celebrated Raziya Begum), the Alai Durwaza (built by Alauddin Khilji), the citadel and fort of Taghlakhabad (erected by Ghiasud Din Tughlakh), the Tomb of Taghlakh Shah and the Rouza of Hazrat Nizamud Din (erected by Mohammed Tughlakh), the Kalan Masjid (erected by Firoz Shah Tughlakh), and the Sher Mosque and the Sher Mandal (erected by Sher Shah Sur)—all of which are situated at Delhi—are some of the most outstanding monuments of the Pathan school of architecture. In its earlier stages, excessive ornamentation was its distinguishing feature, but this was, later on, replaced by simple grandeur which finally tended towards a more dignified restraint and extraordinary fineness.

Moghul Architecture

The contribution of the Moghuls to the architectural glory of India is by far the largest. The aesthetic tastes of the Moghul Emperors found expression in erecting gorgeous structures of which any nation can be proud. The reign of Baber was full of trouble and strife. Before he was firmly established in India, his followers were anxious to return to their homes. He had to strive ceaselessly for the consolidation of the newly-founded Moghul Empire. Circumstanced as he thus was, his poetic genius and romantic tastes did not get any scope for expressing themselves in beautiful architectural designs. Baber's memoirs are pregnant with thoughts which reflect him to be a poet of no mean calibre and a man whose love for romance was unbounded. Even in the midst of trials and tribulations, he found time to weep for the playmate of his early days and to long for the familiar hills of Kabul. Ferishta aptly describes him as "the wonder of the age in which he lived." If Baber's reign had been more peaceful, or if he had lived for a few years more, it is not improbable that, endowed as he was with a remarkable delicacy of taste, he would have left behind him stupendous edifices which would have immortalized his reign for ever. The unfortunate Humayun, his successor, was so beset with difficulties that he hardly got any leisure to devote himself to works of fine arts. But from the accession of Akbar, begins that epoch-making period of Moghul architecture which came to a termination with the death of Aurangzeb, and culminated in the erection of the Taj Mahal at Agra.

The reigns of Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb witnessed the erection of buildings at Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Lahore and Aurangabad which are unequalled in the annals of Indian architecture. The Tomb of Humayun at Delhi, the Shalimar Gardens and the Mausoleum of Jehangir at Lahore, the citadels at Delhi and Agra, the massive structures at Fatehpur Sikri, the Tomb of Akbar, the Mausoleum of Aetmadud Dowla and the Taj Mahal, at Agra, and lastly the Bibi's Rauza at Aurangabad, are an inspiration to succeeding generations and the unmistakable emblems of Indian culture and civilization.

This elaborate exhibit by the California State Department of Agriculture was entered at the 26th annual orange show in San Bernardino, Cal. Seated in her regal robes is Bernardine Voohees, Queen of the show.

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

Sandstone Edifices

The buildings of Akbar and Jehangir belong to the earlier period of Moghul architecture which may be termed the period of the red sandstone. During this period, sandstone was used in the erection of the principal edifices. The use of marble was confined only to decorative purposes; and the influence of the Hindu style was markedly visible. The later Moghul period is the period of the white marble during which marble took the place of sandstone, and Persian influence began to be felt. Within this period, fall the magnificent monuments of Shah Jehan and the simpler structures of Aurangzeb whose puritanic principles gave him enough latitude to spend money, in the erection of plain yet impressive buildings. The architecture of the Moghuls is essentially Indian.

The Tomb of Humayun at Delhi is the earliest specimen of Moghul architecture. The buildings at Fatehpur Sikri and the Jehangir Mahal in the fort at Agra stand pre-eminent amongst the architectural works of Akbar. Though not a great builder, Jehangir was responsible for bringing into existence two of the finest edifices of the Moghul school, Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, near Agra, is an amazing structure the like of which it is difficult to come across. Nothing, save the Taj Mahal, can surpass the unique splendour of the Mausoleum of Aetmadud Dowla at Agra. Built of white marble, it looks like a step-brother of the Taj, and is, in point of style, its immediate forerunner. Aetmadud Dowla was Nurjahan's father; and at the time when her word was law, she had taken into her head to build his Mausoleum of snowy silver. However, when it was brought home to her that Time makes no distinction between silver and stone, she gave way and consented to its being built of white marble. She exerted all her influence

(Continued on page 12)

A Successful Experiment—And After

A Tale Of A Scientist Who Made Animals Talk And Think Like Humans

(BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD, MOSCOW.)

During the course of a number of years, Professor Chuchka had confined himself to his laboratory, where he worked day and night. He had devoted himself to his experiment so much that he had forgotten all about the outside world. His wife had divorced him, and had received from him a brief letter of gratefulness and a line of congratulations to her new husband, whom he promised to pay a visit to whenever he would finish his experiment which was now keeping him so busy.

The learned professor, though a man of middle age, looked like an old man. This was particularly so, because of the crop of hair on his face which should have been reaped long ago, and his not leading the life of a normal man. The long time that he was already engaged in his experiment was beginning to dishearten him. Every now and then he would question the dim shadow of his figure, his only companion in the laboratory room. "Shall I succeed? Am I going to break down in achieving my aim?" But unfortunately, neither he, nor his shadow were in a position to reply to such questions.

Not that we would wish to mix ourselves into the household affairs of Professor Chuchka, and those of his numerous family, or in the miserable fate of his ex-wife, who, it seems, was even more unfortunate in her choice of new husband, a philosopher as it happens, yet one cannot neglect mentioning that the Professor was linked with outside world, and the medium for his link was through his only assistant, Doctor Dedukhin, who, though disliked by Chuchka, turned out to be an extremely devoted young man.

The Professor's Zoo

Like others, Dedukhin was not allowed to enter the Professor's experimental room. He even did not know what the problem was that the Professor was so laboriously and diligently trying to solve, and this was in spite of the fact that he took careful note of all the chemicals and substances the Professor required of the city chemists for his daily experiments. The Professor had discovered this last fact and had begun to suspect him as an agent of the secret police. That was the reason why Dedukhin was not liked and trusted by the Professor.

As to the nature of the Professor's experiments, all that could be said was that they had something to do with animals. He had been a biologist all of his life, but he was also much interested in the study of psychology. Another fact to support this preposition was that the Professor kept quite a zoological garden in the yard of his house. Among other animals, there were monkeys, a couple of bears, an elephant, dogs, etc. The animals were well looked after by servants under the supervision of Dr. Dedukhin, whom they loved very much.

The animals were housed, some in cages, others chains, in a line opposite the residental rooms of the Professor and his family and relatives, of whom he did not see for months at a time, since he hardly ever left his laboratory. The monkeys, bears and the elephant saw their human neighbours, the professor's family, more often, and would often beg for food, sweetmeats, or even wine, which these forest gentlemen had once tasted and found very much to their liking.

The Experiment

One day early in the morning, Professor Chauchka quietly left his laboratory with some slices of bread in his hand on which he had carefully sprinkled a white powder mixed with sugar. He went to the cages and fed two monkeys, two bears and Rudo, the elephant with it. Having done this, the Professor called his assistant and asked him to watch closely the behaviour of Mr. Mooso and Madam Lina, the monkies, and Michael and Marie Toptigin, the bears, as well as that of Rudo, the elephant.

The Professor spent a very restless day, like a man whose fate is going to be decided. Every half hour he ran to Dedukhin to learn if he had observed anything new in the behaviour of the beasts. After he had run out the thirty-first time and received a negative reply he asked his assistant to go to bed and to leave the animals at peace until the next day.

The next day the Professor again went out with some sweetmeats and finding no apparent change in the behaviour of the animals fed them again. Again the assistant and the professor passed the day, but with little results.

Dedukhin spent these two days sitting near the beasts and thinking about what his patron, the professor, might be expecting from the animals. But he could not solve the riddle. The police he quietened with the assurance that the Professor Chuchka was not manufacturing bombs or any other explosive, but that he was merely a little crazy over some strange problem that had to do with beasts.

Having passed the third day and receiving the same "No Change" reports, Professor Chuchka passed a sleepless night, and at daybreak again prepared the mixture. But this time, instead of going out to feed it to the animals, he cut an orange, mixed the powder into its juice and drank it down in a gulp. A little powder remained in the paper which, after some thought and hesitation, he also swallowed.

On Fourth Day

It was about ten o'clock of the fourth morning since the powder had first been fed to the animals. Everyone was out at work, or busy about household affairs. Dedukhin, who had come to observe the condition of the animals, seated himself as usual in an armchair in front of the cage of the Toptigins and began to think about the mysterious problem on which the Professor was working, and fell asleep. By now the sun had risen high in the sky, and as the Professor did not come to feed the animals as usual, Dedukhin, carressed by the sun's warm rays, began to snore. Like the Professor he was beginning to feel the burden of the last few days' efforts, and was very much in need of rest.

"Dedukhin! Oh Dedukhin! It's time for you to get up. I'm hungry. Give me something to eat."

Dedukhin showed some signs of annoyance, but remained sleeping until the voice was repeated again, this time loudly and decisively:

"Dedukhin! Get up, man, and order breakfast for me, or I'll break your skull."

Hearing the last words in such a commanding tone of voice, Dedukhin sprang up from his chair as if he had been knocked on the head with some hard object. He held his head in both hands, and turning around and around, looked to see from where the voice came. First he stared at the windows of the professor's villa, which was a few yards away. Then he looked at the laboratory building, and not seeing anyone, thought to himself that he had been dreaming.

"I ask you to make haste. I say I'm very hungry", again thundered a stern voice, much more furiously than before. It was the elephant, Rudo, with his trunk lifted in rage high in the air, commanding Dedukhin.

Dedukhin was as thunderstruck by this phenomenon, as much as he was terrified last Rudo should trample him under foot. Possessed by an inexplicable power, he ran like a mad man to the Professor's room to inform him about the horrors that were happening to Rudo.

Dedukhin had fallen no less than seven times and had received a number of scratches before he reached the laboratory. He did not feel any pain, nor did he notice that he was bleeding, all he could do was to cry: "Rudo mad..... Chuchka save." To Dedukhin, Rudo's becoming articulate was as if he had grown mad, and now he was asking the professor to save him.

Fate Of Prof. Chuchka

Like a man possessed he shouted these words at the closed door of the laboratory, but no reply came from within. Dedukhin in panic, hastily flung open the door and received another horrible shock by the scene before his eyes. All the bottle and devices in the room were shattered to pieces, books and papers torn into bits, the furniture broken, the windows smashed, while the Professor lay bleeding and unconscious amid the debris.

The police came, and after a brief examination and hearing Dedukhin's testimoney, concluded that the powder that Chuchka had invented had the power of making the brains of animals active when fed to them, but a contrary effect when administered to humans. The professor was placed in a scientific research institute for examination and research work, while a special commission of scientists was appointed to study the animals.

The scientists gave themselves up to the study of the phenomenal changes that had taken place in the monkies, bears and elephant, but could not find anything of particular notice other than that when this powder was given to animals within three days their brains were developed to the point of where they could give vent to their feelings like a man. They began to imitate what they saw man do or what they could recollect having seen people do. On the other hand, the professor's use of the mixture had led to the over-development of his brain's activities and intellect and had led to insanity.

The new "human animals" were given decent food. The two Toptigins ate everything they got quietly and thanked the attendants for their attention and service. The Mooso and Lina had several bad experiences. They were so hungry that they did not notice the steam coming off of the boiled potatoes and they hurriedly sprinkled chillis over them, thinking it was sugar and took in a great mouthful The scene that followed was both pitiful and ridiculous. Some people kept quiet, but others burst into fits of laughter. The poor man-monkies had burnt their mouths and doctors were called to take care of them. Rudo's appetite burned like a fire; he wanted more and more. Nothing could quench his thirst or satisfy his appetite. The man-elephant ate for breakfast alone what would have fed ten elephants all day and yet he complained that his appetite was poor and that something would have to be done about it.

Every One Ordered To Go Naked

Rudo caused much embarrassment to the attendants and scientists when after breakfast he demanded that every one go naked. 'Why do you pigmies go about clothed in dresses and clothes, while I am naked?" He was politely told that something would be done at an early date to supply him with clothes, but Rudo insisted that all should go naked or he would make them do it by force. "It is more convenient to go naked than dressed," he said, "you pygmies must follow my commands and obey me in all respects, because I come from the noble race of Mammoths, while you pygmies look like my neighbours the monkies." In consequence, many of the attendants and professors and others took off their clothes, while the anti-nudists did not appear in his presence. Mooso and Lina did not care very much for clothes when they were offered to them, but made no such demands as Rudo had. The Toptigins wore the clothes offered them and expressed their thanks for the fact that from now on they would look like all other people around them.

Demand For New Lodgings

While the special commission, which the Government had appointed promptly after these occurrences, was busy printing blanks, seals and other instruments necessary to Bureaucracy, the gentlemen and ladies of Chuchka's laboratory demanded that their lodgings be changed, 'for it was impossible for them," said the Toptigins, "to live in such a filthy and dirty atmosphere as they were living in" and they expressed their surprise at the unjustice and cruelty that had been done to them by keeping them in such lodgings to this day.

The professor's family, not waiting for the arrival of the State commission, hurriedly vacated two of their best suites of rooms and allowed the Toptigins, and the Mooso couple to live in them, but the questions of finding suitable lodgings for Rudo was a hard nut to crack.

The drawing room of the villa was suitable to house him in, but the question was how to get him into the house and the hall. This could not be done so quickly; meanwhile Rudo's patience was fast coming to an end. He requested, he demanded, and then he threatened to destroy all that he came ocross, making quite a logical remark: "If you cannot afford suitable lodging for 'people' like us, why do you keep us?"

The scientific delegation begged Rudo to pass but one more night in his former lodgings, and to wait until the morrow. It was hoped that during the night the entrance way to the room would be completed, but Rudo protested against remaining even a few minutes more in such a dreadful place. Hearing this, they were scared by his threats and decided to meet his human and logical demands, no matter at what cost.

A large plot of land was cleared in the middle of the tennis court and it was covered with all the available rugs. A number of tables were placed together and then covered with white cloths, with buckets of flowers placed here and there. Dozens of bottles of perfume were sprinkled all around, and Rudo was unchained

(Continued on Page 47)

RUSSIA HOLDS VAST CHESS TOURNAMENT

700,000 Players From All Over Country Participate In Games

One of the most remarkable chess tournaments ever known has just been concluded in Russia after several months' play. The event, which was organised by the All-Russian trade union movement, attracted no less than 700,000 players from all parts of the Soviet Union. (says the Chess correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian.") Every district held its own section until the enormous field was reduced to 115, who competed in eight semi-finals, held in Leningrad, Minsk, Kharkov, Baku, Voronezh, and Sverdlovsk. Out of these tournaments 18 players were selected to fight out the final in Moscow, and were joined in the last stage by A. Lilienthal, the famous Hungarian master, and Mlle. Rubtzova, reputed the best woman player in the U.S.S.R.

The leading places were filled by G. M. Lissitzin and V. Tchekover, both of whom competed in the great international tournament in Moscow last year, with 12 points each. Lilienthal and Konstantinopolsky shared third and fourth prizes with 11½; Belavanetz (11) was fifth. Although the very greatest Russian masters did not compete in the tourney, several well-known players fell on the way, including Ilyn-Zenevsky, who defeated Capablanca in a famous game in 1925.

The final stage produced some fine chess of the combinative variety, characteristic of the modern Russians, and much promising new blood came to light.

USES OF FULLER'S EARTH

Fuller's earth is a safe and effective cleanser that may be used for various domestic purposes. It absorbs oil and grease, and should be used instead of petrol for treating greasy stains on carpets or clothing.

To clean silk or other delicate fabrics that are only slightly soiled, apply fuller's earth dry and rub it well over the surface with a soft flannel or a piece of white velvet. Let it remain on for a few hours. Then shake the material and brush it gently with a soft brush.

Grease marks on silk or other materials may be removed by means of a paste made of fuller's earth and water to which a little ammonia has been added. Spread the paste smoothly all over and round the mark. Lay several folds of clean blotting paper over the top and press a hot iron over it until the paste has dried and absorbed the grease. All traces of earth must then be lightly brushed off.

Soot marks on hearthrugs or carpets may be cleaned off with dry fuller's earth. Before rubbing or brushing the mark sprinkle the earth freely over it. Leave it for a while and then sweep it. The soot will come away with the earth. If a large fall of soot has to be dealt with, remove as much as possible on a shovel and then apply fuller's earth to the carpet.

When delicate old China has to be washed it is advisable to use fuller's earth instead of soap.—"Manchester Guardian."

Indian Bazar

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2,500 Men Build Germany's Olympic Stadium

Magnificent Sports Field Will Have Seating Accommodation For 100,000 Spectators From All Parts Of World

In Grunewald, one of the western suburbs of Berlin, Germany's vast Olympic Sports Field is rapidly nearing completion.

Here on the former Grunewald Race Course in an area of 262 acres, about three quarters of the space occupied by Hyde Park, 2,500 men are at work constructing one of the most magnificent sports grounds in the world.

It is approached from the centre of Berlin, along the famous Unter den Linden, through the Brandenburger Tor and the Tiergarten, along Bismarckstrasse, Kaiserdamn and Heerstrasse. Twenty minutes journey brings one to the South Gate of the Reich's Sport Field. It lies just off the road on the right hand side.

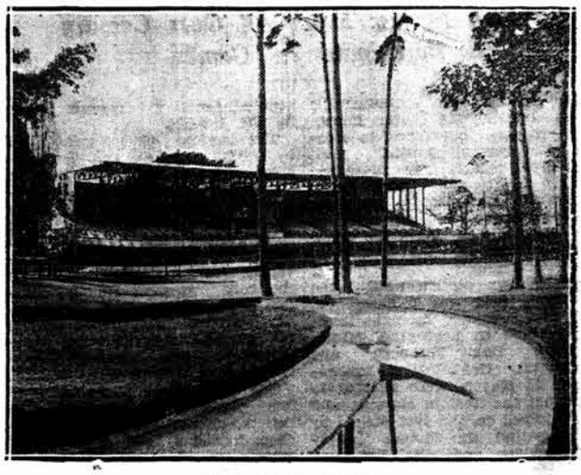
Entering the Field by this gate one is immediately confronted with the huge concrete built Olympic Stadium. This has an outside elevation of 48 feet, while the arena itself is sunk 42 feet below the surface. There is accommodation for 100,000 spectators, most of whom can be seated on its 30 miles of seats. The South side of the Stadium is occupied by the tribune of honour, where the distinguished guests will be seated. At the western curve is an entrance for competitors, and at the eastern end lies the main gate, above which the Olympic Torch will burn throughout the Games. Two tunnel entrances in the west curve lead to the dressing rooms which are under the grandstands.

The athletic contest will be staged here, and also the finals of the football, handball and equestrian events.

The arena consists of a football field surrounded by a 400 metre track. In the semi-circular spaces between the ends of the football field and the curves of the track are javelin grounds, spaces for high jump and putting the shot, as well as areas for the discus and hammer events. Outside the 30 feet wide track down either "straight" are the grounds for the pole vault, the long jump and the hop, step and jump.

Many visitors to the stadium have commented on the excellence of the turf on the infield. The secret is that it has been laid with ten year old turf taken from a neighbouring field.

Outer walls of Olympic Stadium.



The riding stadium.

SWIMMING AND DIVING STADIUM

North of the Olympic Stadium lies the Swimming and Diving Stadium, with room for 18,000 spectators. The diving and swimming pools are separated by a concrete wall so that it will be possible to hold both diving and swimming contests at the same time. A heating plant has been installed in order that the water may be kept at an even temperature. The International Swimming Association requires that this shall be 70 degrees Fahrenheit. A few inches below the level of the water a curved gutter has been built into the walls of the pool. This will break the waves caused by the swimmers so that the surface of the water will always be comparatively calm.

TENNIS AND HOCKEY GROUNDS

To the East of the Swimming Stadium lie practice grounds, tennis courts, the hockey stadium and basket ball grounds, and in the north east corner of the Field is the German Sports Forum. This was founded ten years ago by Dr. Lewald, former Secretary of State and President of the Organising Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games in Berlin, 1936, and Dr. Carl Diem, the Secretary of the Committee. It is being enlarged for the Games by the addition of several gymnasia, an indoor swimming pool and the Hall of German Sport, which will house the offices of the Reich's Sport Leader, Herr von Tschammer und Osten. The women competitors will live in the Sports Forum during the Games. The men will be housed in the Olympic Village which is being built at Doberitz, nine miles away along the main Hamburg road.

This Memorial Medal will be given to all participating in the Berlin Olympic Games.

FUHRER TOWER

Immediately to the west of the main Stadium lies the Assembly Ground, presided over by the 220 foot high Fuhrer Tower. From this Tower will peal forth the Olympic Bell to announce the opening of the Games on August 1, 1936. A single peal of the bell will also precede the announcement of each result.

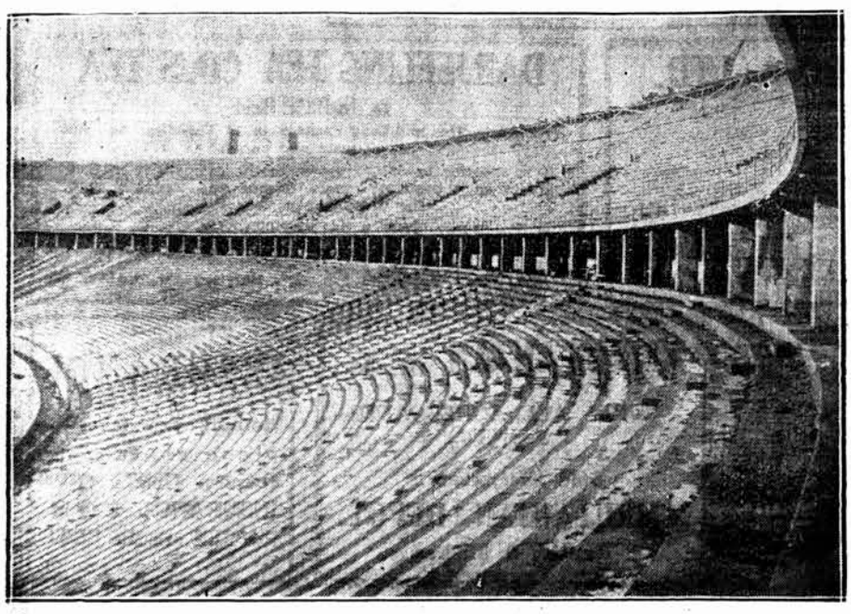
The Assembly Ground will be used for Polo contests.

South of this, occupying the extreme South-West corner of the Sports Field, in a delightful sylvan setting, lies the equestrian stadium.

VAST OPEN AIR THEATRE

In the north-west corner of the Field is the Dietrich Eckart Open Air Theatre, one of the most elaborate of its kind, is nearing completion. It is the largest open air theatre in Germany, and in addition to providing space for 20,000 spectators, is furnished with such complete stage and wardrobe equipment that 1,700 performers can appear simultaneously on the

(Continued on page 12)



A section of seating accommodation in Olympic Stadium, on Reichs Sport Field, Berlin.

The Greatness Of Indian Literature

While The Veda And Upanishads Are Visible Foundation Of India's Spiritual And Religious Being, The Ramayana And Mahabharat Constitute The Creative Interpretation Of Her Greatest Period Of Life

(The following are extracts from a lengthy article contributed to the latest number of the "Calcutta Review" by Sri Aurobindo Ghose, the mystic philosopher who has been living in self-imposed exile at Pondicherry).

(By SRI AUROBINDO.)

The arts which appeal to the soul through the eye are able to arrive at a peculiarly concentrated expression of the spirit, the aesthesis and the creative mind of a people, but it is in its literature that we must seek for its most flexible and many-sided self-expression, for it is the word used in all its power of clear figure or its threads of suggestion that carries to us most subtly and variably the shades and turns and teeming significances of the inner self in its manifestation. The greatness of a literature lies first in the greatness and worth of its substance, the value of its thought and the beauty of its forms, but also in the degree to which, satisfying the highest conditions of the art of speech, it avails to bring out and raise the soul and life or the living and the ideal mind of a people, an age, a culture, through the genius of some of its greatest or most sensitive representative spirits.

And if we ask what in both these respects is the achievement of the Indian mind as it has come down to us in the Sanskrit and other literatures, we might surely say that here at least there is little room for any just depreciation and denial even by a mind the most disposed to quarrel with the effect on life and the character of the culture. The people and the civilisation that count among their great works and their great names the Veda and the Upanishads, the mighty structures of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, Kalidasa and Bhavabhuti and Bhartrihari and Jayadeva and the other rich creations of classical Indian drama and poetry and romance, the Dhammapada, and the Jatakas, the Panchatantras, Tulsidas, Bidyapati and Chandidas and Ramprasad, Ramdas, and Tukaram, Tiruvalluvar and Kamban and the songs of Nanak and Kabir and Mirabai and the southern Shaiva saints and the Alwars,—to name only the best known writers and the most characteristic productions, though there is a very large body of other work in the different tongues of both the first and the second excellence,—must surely be counted among the greatest civilisations and the world's most developed and creative peoples. A mental activity so great and of so fine a quality commencing more than three thousand years ago and still not exhausted, is unique and the best and most undeniable witness to something extraordinarily sound and vital in the culture.

Nation's Magnificent Youth

The early mind of India in the magnificent youth of the nation, when a fathomless spiritual insight was at work, a subtle intuitive vision and a deep, clear and greatly outlined intellectual and ethical thinking and heroic action and creation which founded and traced the plan and made the permanent structure of her unique culture and civilisation, is represented by four of the supreme productions of her genius, the Veda, the Upanishads and the two vast epics, and each of them is of a kind, a form and an intention not easily paralleled in any other literature. The two first are the visible foundation for her spiritual and religious being, the others, a large creative interpretation of her greatest period of life, of the ideas that informed and the ideals that governed it and the figures in which she saw man and Nature and God and powers of universe.

The Veda became to the later scholastic and ritualistic idea of Indian priests and pundits nothing better than a book of mythology and sacrificial ceremonies, while European scholars, seeking in it for what was alone to them of any rational interest, the history, myths and popular religious notions of a primitive people, have done yet worse wrong to the Veda and by insisting on a wholly external rendering still farther stripped it of its spirntual interest and its poetic greatness and beauty.

But his was not what it was to the Vedic Rishis themselves or to the great seers and thinkers who came after them and developed out of their pregnant and luminous intuitions their own wonderful structures of thought and speech built upon an unexampled spiritual revelation and experience. The Veda was to these early seers the word discovering the Truth and clothing in image and symbol the mystic significances of life. It was a divine discovery and unveiling of the potencies of the world, of its mysterious revealing and creative capacity, not the word of the logical reasoning or the aesthetic intelligence, but the intuitive and inspired rythmic utterance, the mantra. Image and myth were freely used, not as an imaginative indulgence, but as living parables and symbols of things that were very real to their speakers and could not otherwise find their own intimate and native shape in utterance, and the imagination itself was a priest of greater realities than those that meet and hold the eye and mind, limited by the external suggestions of life and physical existence.

The Upanishads

The Upanishads are the supreme work of the Indian mind, and that it should be so, that the highest self-expression of its genius, its sublimest poetry, its greatest creation of the thought and word should be not a literary or poetical masterpiece of the ordinary kind, but a large flood of spiritual revelation of this direct and profound character, is a significant fact, evidence of a unique mentality and unusual turn of spirit. The Upanishads are at once profound religious scriptures,—for they are a record of the deepest spiritual experiences,—documents of revelatory and intuitive philosophy of an inexhaustible light, power and largeness and, wheher written in verse or cadenced prose, spiritual poems of an absolute, and unfailing inspiration inevitable in phrase, wonderful in rhythm and expression.

They are the expression of a mind in which philosophy and religion and poetry are made one, because this religion does not end with a cult nor is limited to a religio-ethical aspiration, but rises to an infinite discovery of God, of Self, of our highest and whole reality of spirit and being and speaks out of an ecstasy of moved and fulfilled experience: this philosophy is not an abstract intellectual speculation about Truth or a structure of the logical intelligence, but Truth seen, felt, lived, held by the inmost mind and soul in the joy of utterance of an assured discovery and possession, and this poetry is the work of the aesthetic mind lifted up beyond the ordinary field to express the wonder and beauty of the rarest spiritual self-vision and the profoundest illumined truth of self and God and universe. Here the intuitive mind and intimate psychological experience of the Vedic seers passes into a supreme culmination in which the Spirit, as is said in a phrase of the Katha Upanishad, discloses its own very body, reveals the very word of its self-expression and discovers to the mind the vibration of rhythms which, repeating themselves within the spiritual hearing, seem to build up the soul and set it satisfied and complete on the heights of self-knowledge.

The Upanishads abound with passages which are at once poetry and spiritual philosophy of an absolute clarity and beauty, but no translation, empty of the suggestions and the grave and subtle and luminous sense echoes of the original words and rhythms can give any idea of their power and perfection. There are others in which the subtlest psychological and philosophical truths are expressed with an entire sufficiency without falling short of a perfect beauty of poetical expression and always so as to live to the mind and soul and not merely be presented to the understanding intelligence.

There is in some of the prose Upanishads another element of vivid narrative and tradition which restores for us, though only in brief glimpses, the picture of that extraordinary stir and movement of spiritual enquiry and passion for the highest knowledge which made the Upanishads possible. The scenes of the old world live before us in a few pages,—the sages sitting in their groves ready to test and teach the comer, princes and learned Brahmans and great landed nobles going about in search of knowledge, the king's son in his chariot, and the illegitimate son of the servant-girl, seeking any man who might carry in himself the thought of light and the word of revelation, the typical figures and personalities, Janaka and the subtle mind of Ajatashatru, Raikwa of the cart, Yajnavalkya militant for truth, calm and ironic, taking to himself with both hands without attachment wordly possessions and spiritual riches and casting at last all his wealth behind to wander forth as a houseless ascetic, Krishna son of Devaki who heard a single word of the Rishi Ghora and knew at once the Eternal, the asramas, the courts of kings who were also spiritual discoverers and thinkers, the great sacrificial assemblies where the sages met and compared their knowledge. And we see how the soul of India was born and how arose this great birth-song in which it soared from its earth into the supreme empyrean of the spirit.

Fountain-head Of Art And Literature

The Vedas and the Upanishads are not only the sufficient fountain-head of Indian philosophy and religion, but of all Indian art, poetry and literature. It was the soul, the temperament, the ideal mind formed and expressed in them which later carved out the great philosophies, built the structure of the Dharma, recorded its heroic youth in the Mahabharata and Ramayana, intellectualised indefatigably in the classical times of the ripeness of its manhood, threw out so many original intuitions in science, created so rich a glow of aesthetic and vital sensuous experience, renewed its spiritual and psychic experience in Tantra and Purana, flung itself into new channels of self-expressio in the later tongues and now, after eclipse, re-emerges always the same in difference and ready for a new life and a new creation.

Rs. 3,000
"DISGUISE"
COMPETITION
FOR FULL ANNOUNCEMENT See Pages 34 and 35

LONDON'S WHITE SLAVE TRAFFICKERS

Scotland Yard Investigations Reveal Shocking Fact That Over 50,000 Women And Girls Disappeared In A Year

(By G. D. de KRASSEL)

Recently a loathsome mongrel of the underworld was "put on the spot" near London, like a Chicago gangster. It was Max Kassel, known as "Max the Red" or "Ginger Max," alias Allard. alias Washman.

If the killing of one human being by another could ever be justified, it would be the killing of this unwholesome creature who lived on the degradation of women.

Scotland Yard's inquiries into the killing of Max Kassel have disclosed that the activities of the white slave traffickers in London are far more extensive than was ever imagined.

Some of the worst types of foreign criminals are concerned in this shocking trade.

Many English women and girls are being exported to a life of shame, somewhere abroad!

It is known that in the vice-houses of Algiers, Morocco and Rio Janeiro the English girl is in demand, and a higher price is paid for her than for a woman of any other nationality.

Amazing Disclosures

The closer the lives of the foreign white slave traffickers were investigated, the more remarkable were the disclosures of the mode of life of those criminals and the great profits of their trade.

When the police raided the expensive West End flats of the foreign women with whom such criminals had been associating they made astonishing discoveries.

It was found, on examination of the women's banking accounts that they had been "earning" as much as £200 a week.

The startling fact that 50,000 women and girls have disappeared in this country, in a year, has come to light, during police investigations into the Trunk Murder No. 1 case. Lists of all missing persons were compiled—statistics drawn up and police stations throughout the country were endeavouring to ascertain the fate of these women.

"Last heard of at Glasgow. Jane Z. . . ., aged 17, fresh complexion, blue eyes, wavy fair hair, height five feet, four inches."

"Missing from home. Mary X. . . . age 23. Last seen wearing a dark brown coat and skirt, brown beret hat and brown shoes."

What tragedies lie behind these police announcements? Where, at this moment, are Jane Z and Mary X? How is it possible for these girls to disappear in 1936, leaving no trace behind them, from a country boasting of its civilization?

Even the authorities were amazed at the large number of young women and girls missing from their homes. It had been generally accepted that a great proportion of lost persons, were old men and women.

"Where do they go?" asked Scotland Yard, and put some of its crack men on the trail.

Thus it was discovered that some of the missing girls are runaways from their families in the depressed areas.

These girls get away from their districts by means of "lorry jumping." Finally they find their way into the large towns and begin to look round for employment. A small proportion succeed in getting genuine positions as "domestic servants." Those girls, eventually write to their families and so cannot be classed among the "missing" persons.

What happens to the others, who are not able to find employment? They find themselves friendless and hopeless and often lead strange, sordid lives, ending on the streets as a public menace and danger.

It is certain that the unemployment problem has a direct bearing on the "disappearance" question.

Traps Cleverly Laid

People still think that London streets are paved with gold. They forget the large local unemployment figures.

At the time of writing this, there are approximately 151,300 men and 31,200 women unemployed in London. In addition to the above figures we must add another 4,000 of juvenile unemployed, between the ages of, fourteen and sixteen.

Does this not dispose of the idea that there is a shortage of labour in London?

The young woman or girl who comes to London with no detailed guarantee of employment, with little or no money, and no friends—is just the type that is likely to fall a victim to the white slavers.

Not all advertisements for "domestic servants" are genuine Some of the missing girls were found by the police, in the East End of London, in houses that were no better than brothels. Usually these women are heard of no more!

Very few have succeeded to run away and inform the authorities.

Another method employed by white slave traffickers is a glowing advertisement promising a film or stage career, or some other easy life and easy money.

Thus, hundreds of girls have been lured from their homes, often against the expressed wishes of their parents. Needless to say they were heard of no more. Their fate may be guessed!

Then there is the dissatisfied or unhappy girl who is only too willing to jump at any chance that would take her away from the monotony of her home.

In the first place she falls a victim to some unscrupulous fee-snatching employment agency. These rascals usually give her no guarantee as to the precise nature of the work offered. The girls so anxious to get away from her home that she is prepared to take up any position. Later, when she realizes that the job is far below her expectations she gets in touch with the agent again. He promises to find her a better position—the girl leaves—and is heard of no more!

Some advertisements inserted by white slavers ask applicants to enclose their photograph and state their age.

The unattractive girl will hear no more. The well-proportioned, pretty one is usually asked for a personal interview with her prospective employer. The interview takes place at some hotel.

The girl is given a job for a time. Soon she becomes her employer's confidential secretary. Then business takes her employer abroad. The girl, as his secretary, goes with him. There—far from any of her friends, in a strange land, amongst people whose tongue she does not understand—her "boss" usually manages to take advantage of her inexperience. He might even use the old and still effective 'gag' of promising marriage.

Later, when the girl discovers the true value of such promises, she is too ashamed to write home. And even if she did, her letters would probably be stopped.

Such a girl, friendless and hopeless, is an easy prey to the rascal who took her abroad, and is disposed of in the usual way. Sold for a fat profit—to a life of shame!

Brain Behind Ghastly Business

Sir John Harris, the man who knows such a great deal about the world's slave traffic, has suggested that a white man, a European of good family, brilliant, clever but degenerate is behind this ghastly business. He says the man is known to the authorities, but they have so far been unable to fix anything on him. The police in every country are waiting to spring on him at the first opportunity.

This man travels constantly from Europe to the East, spreading out his evil net, and accumulating riches by his loathsome trade in women.

The problem of wiping out white slaver activities in Britain is worthy of every citizen's attention.

In the U. S. A., there is the Bureau of Missing Persons. A similar institution, if introduced into Great Britain, might prove to be a stepping-stone towards a successful campaign against those mongrels of the underworld who trade in British women.

In the meantime I earnestly advise young girls to make careful investigations before taking a job away from their home. Insist upon the fullest details from the agent you are dealing with. It might save you a fruitless journey to London, and what is more—it might save your life!

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CHURCH BUILT IN A DAY!

Hundred Voluntary Workers

Between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. one hundred voluntary workers at Black Rock, Melbourne, built a weatherboard church 30 ft. by 22 ft. and behind it, a kindergarten 22 ft. by 16 ft. The cost of the materials was £500. Those responsible were members of the Y. M. C. A. who decided that they wanted a church and wanted it in a hurry. They built it to a schedule carefully timed by a huge handworked clock on the fence, which went something like this:—

2 p.m.:—Framework of the roof set.

5 p.m.—Weatherboards and lining finished.

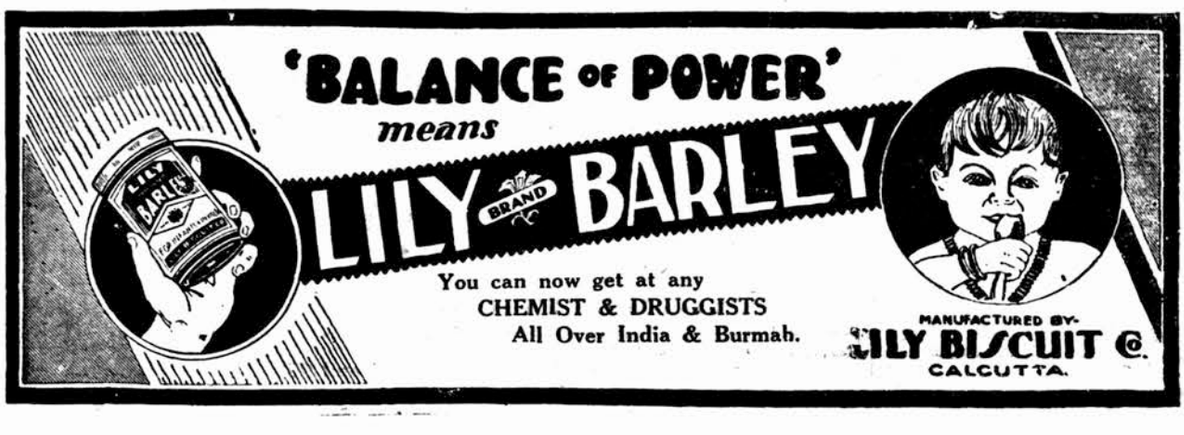
6 p.m.:—The roof (a blending of malthoid and black, green and red shingles) completed.

8 p.m.:—Electric light, water and sewerage on.

9 p.m.:—Church stained, fumed oak colour.

10 p.m.:—Church finished, complete with green carpets and hymn books.

Next day, says "Austral News," a congregation of 100 crowded in for the first service and the first Sunday school was held in the other building.



Touring India On A Bullock Cart

(Mr. Cyril A. Roseborough, who, with Mrs. Roseborough, toured through the principal towns of India on a bullock cart, covering a distance of 4,790 miles during a period of nearly two years since their start from Hubli on 18th April, 1934, and who is now in Bombay, continues on this page the narrative of the party's adventurous tour. In the previous two instalments of this narrative, which appeared in our issues of the 22nd and 29th March, Mr. Roseborough described the journey from Hubli to Davangere on the border of Mysore State and from the latter town to Madras.)

PART II.—MADRAS TO CALCUTTA

Chapter I.

ON THE HIGH ROAD

I must thank the Editor of the "Madras Mail" on behalf of my wife, myself and "Buster", for the publication and very good wishes, in their issue of Saturday 7th July 1934. The reply to these good and earnest wishes was not long in coming. On the morning of Monday 16th July, after we had broken camp at mile 44, and "Buster" had plodded to the 5th furlong stone, two gentlemen in a car passed us. It was a pleasure to see their smiling faces and we were very much surprised to find that the car had turned and retraced its tracks, drawing up alongside. "Can we help you?" came the friendly voice of one of the occupants. The car and "Buster" both stopped. I jumped out and approached the car. The two gentlemen were Americans. We had a friendly chat, and they came round and were very much interested in our outfit—including "Buster". After a few minutes' conversation, both the gentlemen bought a box each of my "word-building" sets for a rupee a box. The frank and candid openheartedness of these two American gentlemen remain "among our souvenirs".

They did not realise what those two rupees meant to us. After a little further pleasant conversation we parted, with good wishes from these new friends. We do not know their names, but they are American Missionaries belonging to the Lutheran Mission, and were in Car M.C.P. 4982 Ford.

That evening we stopped at Dhoravari Chatram railway station for the night, and whilst enjoying a well-earned rest, at 1-10 a.m. we were rudely awakened by a very heavy downpour of rain and a "mad" breeze. Passing the rest of the night in very uncomfortable circumstances, we gladly welcomed the dawn. About 8 a.m., shortly before our departure, we noticed a gentleman busy with the telegraph line and as we were in no very talkative mood, we just 'moved on'.

A Good Samaritan

We had not gone far, when at the level crossing we heard a voice "Hold on a moment, please" and I brought "Buster" to the halt. Another surprise awaited us, (you never know what comes round the corner these days), it was the same gentleman we had seen at the railway station. I could see at a glance, that he was rather nervous at first, but after a few words he somewhat overcame his nervousness. "Wouldn't you like a few days' rest at my place?" he asked, his fingers drumming on the shaft of my cart. Had I heard correct? This was great—wonderful! Here a total stranger, who only knew about us through the publication in the "Madras Mail", to offer us a few days' rest at his home!

It is only those who are homeless like ourselves will realise what that offer meant,—and we accepted. "I felt awkward to speak to you at the station", he said, "but I am glad you accept. When can we expect you? there is only my wife, baby son and myself". Either Saturday evening or Sunday morning would find us at Bitragunta, where, this "good Samaritan" Mr. E. J. Connell, Telegraph Inspector, lived. Wishing good-bye and thanking our host-to-be for his kind offer, we proceeded on our journey to Nayudupeta, and while yet half a mile away, the train passed, from which could be seen the form of Mr. Connell waving to us with a newspaper. Evening found us at Tum Mur, where once again we received much kindness from the villagers, a "charpay" being brought for us to sit on.

Madras To Calcutta: Among The Samaritans: "Wanted" By The Police

(BY CYRIL A. ROSEBOROUGH.)

Kindness—And Ridicule

Though we received so very many kindnesses, there were also several who have found pleasure in ridiculing us and in showing the vilest part of their character—nastiness. Not only did we receive this sort of treatment, from some Indians, who were semi-educated and knew only a few words of English, but also from a European—one a Reverend at that—the last thing expected from a so-called Minister of God. What a great pity that some of these "Ministers" do not understand true Christianity. They would do good to follow the methods of the Missionaries, who are always polite and kind, who do not 'snub' you because you are poor and travel in a bullock cart. I have visited so many Missions:—Arcot, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist and Scottish, and from none of these have I ever been "snubbed". Always a smile and 'you're welcome', 'good luck'—'so sorry I can't oblige'. A word of cheer—even though I was not able to sell anything—was some consolation, but to be snapped at and told "I have no time for such nonsense—go on"—as one charming Reverend told me in Madras—well, to say the least, it was not what God expects from His Ministers, nor was that the teaching of Christ.

However, to proceed with my journey, Friday the 20th July found us at Nellore. I visited a convent where the Rev. Mother very kindly bought a box "in charity". I then went on to the Mission where I saw the lady principal and another lady belonging to the Mission. I was served with tea and sandwiches and I sold two boxes. It was not the tea, sandwiches or the buying of the two boxes which causes me to put forward this incident, it was the kind words of encouragement and the remark, "you are working to make these boxes—you are trying to earn a living". Of course, I don't expect everybody to be like these two dear ladies, but at least 'they might try', to follow the excellent example set by the Missionaries, who always help a 'lame dog over a style' when they see him 'trying'. I left the Mission feeling a new man, as if I had sold a hundred rupees' worth, instead of a paltry two rupees.

On leaving Nellore and while crossing the 'Penner' river, which was dry, we met a very strong breeze and a slight shower. We arrived in Bitragunta on Saturday evening at 6 p.m. at the railway station and though neither the station master, nor the telegraph clerk would render us any help to send a message to Mr. Connell of our arrival, an Anglo-Indian gentleman very kindly acted as messenger, and in a few minutes Mr. and Mrs. Connell with Master Connell in the pram came to greet us, and escorted us to their home, in a spirit of friendliness and old comradeship.

We received every kindness from the Connells and words cannot express our gratefulness, but God alone knows how grateful we are, and He will undoubtedly reward them tenfold.

The folks at Bitragunta readily responded to Mr. Connell's call 'for help' and not only did I sell several boxes, but my old cart received attention which it badly needed, and everywhere I went, the railway folk treated me with the same friendly and homely spirit.

Mr. Connell's example calls for the words 'What thou doest unto the least of Mine thou doest unto Me',—a very true and Christ-like example. The following lines express much of what I have learnt in my travels:—

Love had he known in huts where poor men lie
His only teachers had been woods and rills
The silence that is in the starry sky
The sleep that is among the lonely hills.

Chapter II.

WE LEAVE BITRAGUNTA

Our fifteen days' stay at the Connells' at Bitragunta was only marred by the unfortunate circumstance of Florrie suddenly getting an attack of dysentry, and this gave further cause for the Connells to show their wonderful character and kindheartedness. I must not forget to thank Mr. and Mrs. Patients for their kindness to me, and the supply of some clothes, a pair of shoes, also a sun hat. These articles, believe me, I needed badly. Monday morning on August 6th saw us again behind our sturdy and most trusted 'Pal'—'Buster', waving good-bye to the Connells. We left with heavy hearts.

We arrived at Kavali, ten miles away, about 1-30 p.m. and, as usual, I called on the Mission School. There I met Miss Bullard, the Principal, a dear lady who gave us an hour's rest and tea, also seeing that my wife looked ill inquired about her health. On leaving, Miss Bullard gave Florrie a nice warm blanket, a bottle of Marmite and some oranges, and bought three boxes of 'Word-building' from me. We then proceeded to Rudrakota, where we camped for the night.

We left Rudrakota at 8 a.m. the next morning on our way to Ongole, where we arrived on Thursday 9th August. Miss Johnson of the Mission Hospital purchased three boxes from me and very kindly offered me a shelter for the night, if I was stopping, but time did not permit. We

(Continued on page 42)

"ENZYMES" DEVELOP A BIRD FROM THE EGG...A CHILD TO MATURITY

No human body would develop or maintain its health and strength without the aid of ENZYMES.*

Through the FALCON brewing process, the ENZYMES present in malted barley (which is the foundation of the brew for "FALCON" Beer) are enabled to act fully and to cause all the nutritive goodness of the barley to be included in the Beer.

"FALCON" Beer gives you this extra supply of health and strength-promoting qualities, in addition to a cool, refreshing, and mellow drink.

Try it to-day . . . you can't lose!

*ENZYMES

These are essential substances, present in digestive juices and in certain foods, that turn the nourishing elements of food into forms that living cells can assimilate. Without their aid, most living things would derive no nourishment from food. Their action is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth, development and maintenance of strength.

"ENZYMES" BUILD HEALTH

Representatives:
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Books & Their Writers

INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

INSTRUCTION IN INDIAN PRIMARY SCHOOLS: Published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay. Price Rs. 2, pp. 134.

Instruction in primary schools is admitted on all hands to be the foundation of the structure of secondary and higher education. Yet very little attention is so far paid to the why, what and how of this department of educational field. Politicians have just begun to feel the necessity of introducing compulsion in elementary education: but the educationists have not given fuller thought to the matter and method of the educational curricula. The book that has recently been published by the Oxford University Press under the above caption is bound to draw the attention of its readers to these points in particular. The twelve chapters included in this book are all written by well-known persons and the first chapter from the pen of Mr. Dipple of Bihar is short but well-written introduction to the principles of education and class teaching. It is, indeed, doubtful how far the principles enunciated by the writer, the first principles as they are, can be appreciated, and followed by the ill-equipped and ill-trained primary teachers. In order to understand the problem before him the teacher should have passed the matriculation or school leaving examination as his minimum general education. Unless the Education Department raises the minimum qualification of a teacher and provides for a real training in educational principles and methods, any number of such books will have no effect on the teachers. Experience shows that it is beyond the capacity of a teacher in elementary school to understand the meaning and content of "purposeful activity".

The treatment of subjects is quite elementary throughout and the principals of training schools would do well to communicate the contents of these chapters to teachers under training. The chapter on the teaching of mother-tongue is meant for teachers who would teach English in a secondary school rather than for a primary teacher. The chapter on teaching of history advocates the creation of time sense in the minds of young people; but it is a question whether children below 10 or even 14 can develop that sense. The writer seems to be too ambitious in his curriculam which is not practicable to follow in a primary school.

The book is undoubtedly commendable. One would wish it had been written in vernaculars, in which case its utility would have increased. One would suggest that chapters on co-ordination and correlation of subjects and on organisation of a primary school should be added when it goes into its second edition.

K. G. WARTY.

"Vima-Vanijya"

The special Number of "Vima-Vanijya" the Kannada journal dealing with the subjects such as banking, insurance and other allied subjects, will come out on the 1st of June 1936 on the birthday of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore—the auspicious day on which the magazine was first published.

Source Book Of Mathematics

HISTORY OF HINDU MATHEMATICS: A SOURCE BOOK. PART I. By B. Datta and A. N. Sing (Published by Motilal Banarsi Das, Lahore. 1935).

This is a very useful and scholarly source book on the History of Hindu mathematics. Only the first part is now published. It contains two chapters. The first gives the numeral notation and the second Arithmaetic. It is full of tables, a bibliography and an index. The authors state their object in the preface as 'giving a comprehensive account of the growth and development of the science of Mathematics in India from the earliest known times down to the seventeenth century of the Christian era.'

The book shows that Hindu mind was not only mystical, metaphysical and philosophical, but its achievements have been very great in scientific and mathematical pursuits. Its intellectual penetration has been very great. Mathematics is the foundation of all sciences, measurement and calculation. Hindus have been pioneers in creating the numeral terminology. It is unequalled in its pioneer work of developing numeral symbolism, and its notation, the decimal place-value system; the zero symbol, and the system of arithmetic in its various fundamental branches. These were copied by all western people, namely the Arabs and the Europeans. Their adoption has helped the development of modern mathematics enormously. Only two peoples, the Hindus and the Greeks have shown all-sided development of mind and pursuit of knowledge in the history of the world. Others have first copied or borrowed from them and then made additions to their knowledge.

The authors have treated the subject by topics. They have collected together and set forth in chronological order translations of relevant sanscrit texts as found in the Hindu works. The texts have also been explained and illustrative examples have been culled from original sources. They have given the gradual evolution of mathematical thought and terminology in India. The book will be published in three parts. The first part which is before us deals with the history of the numerical notation and of arithmetic. The second will be devoted to Algebra, a branch in which the Hindus made remarkable progress, the third will contain the history of geometry, trignometry, calculus and various other topics such as magic squares, theory series and permutations and combinations. The first chapter gives the various devices used by the Hindus for denoting numbers. It shows that the decimal place value system of notation was used in India during the earliest centuries of the Christian era, if not earlier. India is the place of its origin. Other theories are all proved to be wrong. It also gives how the Hindu numerals and the decimal place value system were carried into Arabia, northern Africa and Europe. It refutes a number of theories ascribing falsely foreign origin to these inventions of the Hindus, Chapter II deals with the history of Arithmetic. The authors have given details and illustrations of different methods of performing the fundamental arithmetical operations, how they were invented and how they were borrowed by foreigners. The rule of three and other processes are all due to the Hindus.

Thus here we get an account of the great achievements of the Hindus in the positive and fundamental science of mathematics. Its beginnings in arithmetic, geometry, algebra, etc., were laid here in our country. Its progress continued till the 12th century A.D. for nearly 2,000 years or more. Its credit goes to Brahmanas whose ideals were those of poverty, chastity, purity, selflessness and learning. Their intellectual attainments have been unequalled in the early history of the world. This body of selfless thinkers and learned and pious men were the real leaders and rulers of our country and creators of our civilisation. All sciences were cultivated for their own sake and not merely for the purposes of religion. These sciencies covered all aspects of life, worldly and other worldly. The Vedanga Jyotish (1200 B.C.) gives the highest place of honour to Mathematics. We congratulate the authors for the work done.

S. V. P.

BEHIND THE FACE OF JAPAN

BEHIND THE FACE OF JAPAN. By Upton Close (Hurst and Blackett: London. 18sh.)

Recent developments have brought Japan very much in the foreground. The Far Eastern issue has become a world issue of prime significance. And the Far Eastern issue to-day means closely the issue raised by a move kept by Japan to increase its power and position and a challenge of wider expansion projected by Tokio.

Various factors combine in forming the background of this forceful urge of Nippon—the Japanese really term their land Nippon—for a course of advance assertion and it may be added, aggression, factors which give weight and realism, content and potency, to this urge.

Upton Close gives special weight in his volume to the psychological and sociological factors. Not that he ignores the economic aspect. There is in fact a separate chapter dealing with this, with interesting details and figures, and all along he indicates that he has the economic consideration in view in the elaboration of othre factors, citing it both as a development reflective of the other currents and as adding to their strength. To the psychological and sociological factors he gives special, indeed elaborate, attention which is of much value, as these in usual studies on Japan, generally receive less treatment, and since they have, with other currents more immediately bound with the economic situation, supreme significance.

In the treatment of the psychological and sociological factors again, Upton Close gives prominence to certain definite currents, strongly sustained and powerfully pushed onward by some very important groups. He deals with the inculcation and advocacy of the idea of wide 'mission" for Nippon in ways which represent a strange combination of the medieval and modern, dogma and science, making the move amazing and alarming. Upton Close deals with many personalities who have played important parts in the rise of new Japan and are greatly representative of an active spirit, and also of many who are still actively associated with forces at play. There are long and interesting accounts, among others, of Katsu the builder or rather father of Japanese navy with several really thrilling incidents from his life; Toyama of the Black Dragan Society who acts mysteriously yet strongly from behind; Togo the great Admiral; Takahashi the finance man and Admiral Saito, persons among the attacked in the recent attempt in Tokio; Araki the fiery General; Hayashi the forceful diplomat; and Isuoka of the South Manchurian Railway and one of the Japan's special ambassadors. The last three are shown and explained as representatives and advocates of the onward course keenly for the realisation of the "mission". Upton Close's account is also helpful for an understanding of political movements in Japan. There are of course internal currents of a different order visualizing a socialist change. But these, Upton Close suggests, are at present vigorously checked from above where an activist course of expansion is seen as bound with the meeting of internal social unrest.

The book leaves one with the impression of Japan facing the world with a challenge and the challenge being daring, weighty and of great contemporary significance.

"Behind The Face of Japan" in may ways is a striking and startling publication. It reads like a romance and is more exciting than many a novel. Amazingly interesting, it contains much information of importance for the understanding of modern Japan.

A. C. N.

(Continued on page 16)

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT

THE INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932 with COMMENTARY and EXPLANATORY NOTES. By S. R. Dongerkery, B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay. 1936. Published by The Popular Book Depot, Bombay.

The first edition of this book having received a cordial reception from the public, a second edition was soon called for. The present revised edition contains much new matter, e.g., a large number of cases, and selected forms pertaining to partnership have been added. The notes which exhibit much industry are lucid and exhaustive. The appendices deal with special topics connected with the law of partnership, e.g., Receivers in partnership suits, Injunctions in partnership suits, Partnership and Insolvency, Illegal partnerships, etc. There is no doubt that the present revised edition will enjoy the same welcome as its predecessor.

N. H. P.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Is India Content?—To Play The Second Fiddle—Organised Writers Must Decide—Has Culture A National Function?—"Progressive Writers"—Demand Critical Spirit—Conservative Attitude Leads—To Decay In Art And Letters—Refresher For Radhakrishnan—Sculptor To The Indian Government!—Leonard Jenning's Title—Indian Sculptors In Eclipse.

The manifesto of the Progressive Writers' Association, recently published in the "Chronicle," is tangible evidence of discontent. The evidence accumulates country-wide. It is divinely welcome. Perhaps, the organisers of the Association are clear about their ultimate objectives. Perhaps, they are not. What, precisely, is the relation of the Association with its London "Branch"? Far too many educational and cultural institutions in India are dominatly influenced, if not actually controlled and governed, by outside affiliated bodies. Critical intelligence—however scarce the commodity in this country—has long formulated the query.

Content And Incompetent.

Is India content to be and competent only to play the second fiddle? Politically, India has made its choice. Industrially, the nation is cultivating consciousness to make its choice. Educationally, and in art and letters India, as a nation, has been quite content to play the second fiddle. Intelligent foreigners have, therefore, surmised, not without reason, that the country is thus incompetent to lead except when and after it is led. Not one public institution in the country is positively pledged to assert India's determination to work out her independent leadership in modern art and letters.

Cultural Orthodoxy Finds Universal Welcome.

The Government and the Government controlled universities and similar educational and cultural institutions non-official as well as official, are obviously not interested in the question. Political parties from the judicious liberals, the vocal Congressmen to the restive Socialists are entirely unconscious of the existence of the problem. They are fighting social orthodoxy only incidentally. They have no interest in fighting cultural orthodoxy. One of the most popularly fashionable superstitions to which leadership in India has for years been clinging with perverse tenacity is the belief that art and letters are a superfluity of national life, not its essential ingredient.

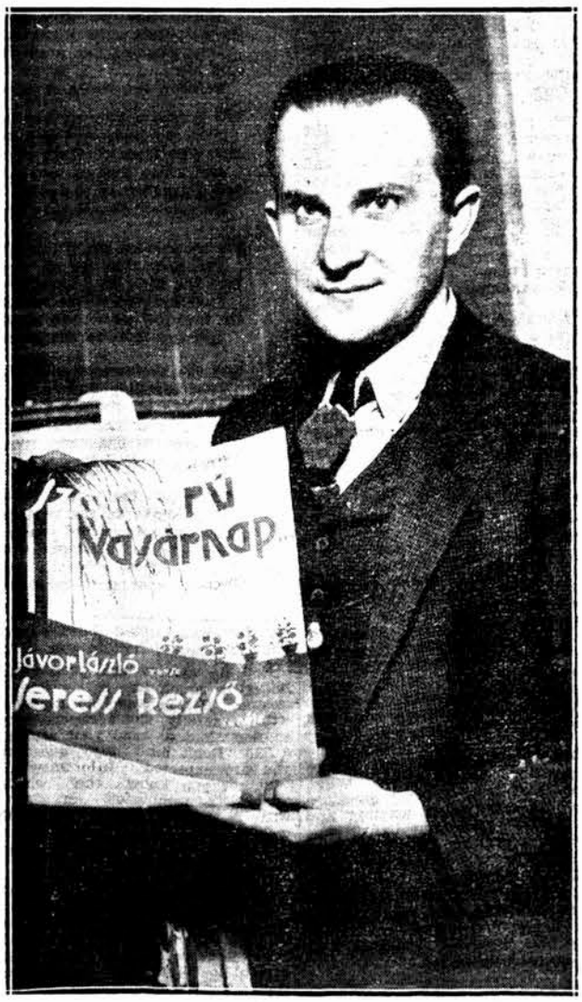
Political Blindness.

Gokhale's political foresight has been rendered insignificant by those petty party managers who could think of compulsory and primary education as a question of purely domestic and municipal importance. Similarly, the priceless services of writers, men and women of art and letters have been neutralised by those whose political blindness has driven the cultured to the cloistered cells of the officially controlled universities or worse to the elegantly sterile licenses of individual carererism. This is the drab perspective, the uncongenial soil, where the Progressive Writers, if they mean what they say, must determine to work. These are stark realities, realities which render foreign dominance inevitable

Another Question

After the progressive writers in India have asked themselves the question as to whether they are the London association's branch or the London association is to be their branch, there will still remain another question to which they will soon have to furnish an unambiguous answer. The progressive writers feel the need of the critical spirit. Evidently they regard it, as they should, as the condition of all progress. But neither the function, nor the work of the critical spirit—a rare national intellectual feature—will or can terminate with "the most cherished or the most powerful institutions". The Progressive Writers' acid test will be when they examine the most cherished and the most powerful names, not only institutions. Institutions in India are not half as powerful or cherished as names.

"SONG OF DEATH"



Frank J. Kovach, radio entertainer, with a copy of the song "Sorrowful Sunday" which is banned in Budapest. Its haunting melody, bitter words, have driven eighteen persons to commit suicide.

Names Are Institutions In India

Names are institutions in India and they are greater, more powerful and more obstinately repressive of progressive elements than institutions. The progressive writers are meeting in Lucknow next week for a preliminary All-India Conference. Let us hope that they will apply the test as courageously and candidly to names as to institutions. The mind obsessed with glories of the dead past, misled by foreign dictatorship and rendered completely servile by "puja" to big names cannot be the mind of the progressive writer. Will the conference in Lucknow give the requisite assurance, clearly and positively?

The Inter-University Board Innocent Of Art

The Inter-University Board selected last year Sir Radhakrishnan to represent India on the Committee which the League of Nations has organised for Intellectual Co-operation. Sir Radhakrishnan was supposed in that capacity to have popularised, we were told, Indian art. The Inter-University Board has been absolutely innocent of such an endeavour in India itself. So has been their distinguished deputee to the League of Nations. Is it any wonder that we have heard next to nothing about his gallant endeavour to popularise Indian art in Geneva?

Distinguished But Indefinite

The League of Nations Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters has it has been known no clearly defined duties, although its personnel is "distinguished" and it arranges discussions on such delectable themes as "Art, the Reality" and even on "Art And the State." This is in more sense than one a refresher, indeed, for Sir Radhakrishnan. If only some one could provide him with exciting anecdotes of the building and decoration of New Delhi and India House and the consequent mess in which the State involved the art institutions and artists in India. But I believe all that would be unnecessary. Sir Radhakrishnan's nomination is in itself an illuminating comment on the State's attitude towards art. Sir Radhakrishnan may be assured that he will have the State's blessing as long as he talks of Indian art in terms of the glories of the dead past. He may also be assured of the addresses from the romantic antiquarians.

For Progressive Writers

Here is a case for the progressive writers. Will they investigate the democratic procedure by which Sir Radhakrishnan was selected to popularise Indian art for the League of Nations?

Indian Artists Eclipsed.

Was it merely a coincidence that news of the marble bust of the King by Mr. Leonard Jennings has been recently broadcasted to India?

Mr. Leonard Jennings is not introduced to the readers in India as a distinguished sculptor. He is introduced as "formerly sculptor to the Government of India." I did not know such a post or title existed. I am sure there are many in the Central Legislature who would be interested to know more about the post, its premium, procedure and credentials of election. May be the Indian sculptors who have been all along eclipsed might shine with this new chance. Will Sir Radhakrishnan enlighten the League of Nations with these actualities in present-day Indian art? No body in India has anything to suggest to Mr. Leonard Jennings. The simple reason is that Mr. Leonard Jennings has nothing to suggest hitherto to India. But those who have the responsibility of safeguarding the interest of Indian sculptors and the future of Indian art must protest against this inequitable arrangement.

A DOZEN DON'TS FOR AN EXAMINATION

(BY G. S. KRISHNAYYA, M.A., PH.D.)

Thousands and thousands of students in this Presidency and in the other Presidencies have been and will be taking their examinations in these days. Very few of them will have given previous thought to the preparation and procedure necessary for a successful facing of the ordeal. If examinations, bad as they are, are universal and consequential it is both desirable and necessary that candidates should be equipped with the skills, attitudes and techniques which would enable them to exhibit their knowledge and ability to advantage. A teacher who contents himself with conscientious coaching all the year round and fails to train his students to do that well, by which alone their fate will be decided, may well be accused of carelessness and short-sightedness, if not of criminal negligence. Students are entitled to know not merely how to get ready for an examination but how to proceed in the hall so as to come out of it in flying colours! To this end a few hints have been drawn up, most of them obvious to the experienced, but likely to prove helpful to the novice. Strangely enough, however, experience has shown that no one is so experienced as not to get some little benefit from the injunctions listed here. Only a few days ago, at the B. T. Examination a student who had taken at least four University examinations before, handed in a paper without a number, and another marked both sections of a paper "No. 1".

DON'TS

I. "Don't let your body and brain feel fagged at the time of the examination." A number of students, not excluding some of the bright ones, work most of the previous night, have a scanty, hurried breakfast, and keep studying until it is time to enter the hall. The mind, not being a machine, can work only upto a point at a certain speed. If it is to retain what it has taken in, it must be given time to assimilate. Unless the matter "settles" or finds its place, it is bound to come up at unwanted times and in unwanted forms. There is everything to be said in favour of not looking at a book during the morning of the test. At such a time rest and relaxation will pay more than work.

II. "Don't go late to the examination." In a new building, or in a large hall, it takes time to find your seat. Besides, you must leave room for last minute accidents. You can't catch up with lost time. If you don't want to get "all worked up" and excited go early to the hall.

III. "Don't forget to take with you all that is necessary." It is advisable to think about these requisites the previous evening and start collecting them. Unless you begin to think in good time of your needs, you won't find what you want and will, therefore, be obliged to resort to makeshifts which can never be satisfactory.

IV. "Don't fail to follow the directions carefully." The first thing you should do in the hall is to read what is printed on your answer-book and supply the information. This must be done before you receive the question paper. More than one student comes to grief every year for having treated these directions with contempt!

V. "Don't allow yourself to get nervous or diffident." Half the battle lies here. Your success in keeping cool will determine your success in doing justice to yourself. If you come to the examination fresh in body and mind as suggested earlier, you will not easily get flustered.

VI. "Don't fail to read the whole paper in the beginning". This means that in your first reading you should notice the directions printed at the top as well as the whole list of questions. Quite often, students find after they have left the hall and the paper is beyond recall, that they had not noticed the relevant remarks on the reverse. This is a case where haste makes waste, where "one has no time to be in a hurry", as a surgeon once said to his impatient assistant.

VII. "Don't commence before budgetting your time." When you know how many questions you are expected to attempt and how much time is available, you are in a position to decide how much time you might give the different questions. No question should receive more than its proportionate share of your time—no, not if it is going to mean omitting another question or treating it shabbily.

VIII. "Don't start with the difficult questions." Unless you know all the questions which the paper contains you can neither budget your time nor decide which questions you should tackle. It is ordinarily advisable to take the questions in the order of difficulty. For a beginning there is nothing like success and the invigorating thrill of achievement.

IX. "Don't begin to write until you have understood the question". This might seem unnecessary and platitudinous, but when it is known that their lengthy and confident answer was not relevant, the suggestion to pause and make sure of what is wanted might not seem quite so trite. Absurd mistakes and completely irrelevant answers are due almost always to hasty, careless reading of the questions. Time spent on understanding a question is not time wasted.

X. "Don't fail to present your answers in a brief, clear and systematic manner." Put yourself in the place of the miserable examiner who has to wade through answer after answer in hundreds and hundreds of books and see what would impress you and what would irritate you.

Nothing annoys the tired examiner so much as a scribbled answer. If you have no time to write carefully, don't expect him to find time to read your scrawl.

XI. "Don't omit any question you are expected to answer." Whether you know the whole answer to a question or not, write something on it. Even if you have only a few points, you are sure to get something for your effort.

XII. "Don't fail to re-read the questions and the answers at the end." A half an hour spent on revision will mean more than that time spent on writing. Your last careful look—such as you give to the railway compartment before leaving—might mean rescuing something really consequential. Things forgotten might be attended to and omissions made good—not merely in the body of the paper but on the cover. Don't forget your final review, if you value your performance.

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THE ELFIN ARTIST

In a glade of an elfin forest
When Sussex was Eden-new,
I came on an elvish painter
And watched as his picture grew,
A harebell nodded beside him.
He dipped his brush in the dew.

And it might be the wild thyme round him
That shone in that strange, dark ring;
But his brushes were bees' antennae,
His knife was a wasp's blue sting;
And his gorgeous, exquisite palette
Was a butter-fly's fan-shaped wing

And he mingled its powdery colors,
And painted the lights that pass
On a delicate cobweb canvas
That gleamed like a magic glass,
And bloomed like a banner of elf-land
Between two stalks of grass;

Till it shone like an angel's feather
With sky-born opal and rose,
And gold from the foot of the rain-bow.
And colors that no man knows;
And I laughed in the sweet May weather,
Because of the themes he chose.

For he painted the things that matter,
The tints that we all pass by,
Like the little blue wreaths of incense
That the wild thyme breathes to the sky;
Or the first white bud of the hawthorn,
And the light in the blackbird's eye;

And the shadows on soft white cloud-peaks
That carolling skylarks throw,—
Dark dots on the slumbering splendors
That under the wild wings flow,
Wee shadows like violet trembling
On the unseen breasts of snow.

With petals too lovely for color
That shake to the rapturous wings,
And grow as the bird draws near them,
And die as he mounts and sings—
Ah, only those exquisite brushes
Could paint those marvellous things.

—ALFRED NOYES.

WE ALL SHOULD LIVE 100 YEARS

The Hungarian health Ministry believes that everybody should live to be one hundred.

They have issued a questionnaire to everybody in Hungary over ninenty asking for details of their family history, personal habits, recreations, diet and mode of life generally.

The questions include the following:—

What was the age of your parents when they died?

What illnesses did they have?

How much do you smoke?

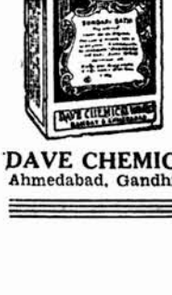
How good is your appetite, sight hearing, and memory?

What time do you rise—and go to bed?

What do you drink—and how much?

What do you eat? Describe your diet.

It is hoped from the replies to discover the secret of long life.



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AMERICAN DOCTOR PROPOUNDS NEW THEORY OF "VITAL FORCE"

Every Phenomenon Of Life Can Be Explained In Terms Of Radiation And Electricity, He Says

One day back in 1887, a young medical student was carried into University Hospital, Cleveland, in a pitiful state.

Both of his legs had been crushed by the wheels of a street car.

Hastily, a group of Doctors and nurses set to work to save his life. Among them was a friend of the victim, a young interne who had joined the hospital staff only the day before.

In the words of that interne—now older and internationally famous—the patient "was perspiring his face was pale and drawn his respiration was hurried, his pulse soft and slow. It became my duty to administer chloroform while Dr. Frank J. Weed performed an amputation. . . .

"Following the operation, the patient exhibited a shrunken countenance, a rapid, feeble, failing pulse, pallor, cold sweat, sighing respiration, restlessness, semi-consciousness

INEXPLICABLE PHENOMENA

"I attended him through the night and noted his steadily failing faculties and deepening depression. In the early morning he died. This was the first death I had ever witnessed.

"The post-mortem showed all the organs and tissues to be normal in structure. On the known morphologic basis of his organs 'per se' (he) was not dead.

"During the night I had made notes on the inexplicable phenomena of this failing mechanism. What was it that was failing? What was it that this young medical student possessed up to the moment of his accident that he lost by reason of the crushing of his limbs without material loss of blood; and why was the treatment for shock that was applied all through the night of no benefit?"

Those questions started the young interne on a quest for the secret of life, a forty-nine-year search during which he has become one of the best known surgeons in America.

This week, Dr. George Washington Crile, Director of the famous Cleveland Clinic gives the conclusions of his long study in a new book, "The Phenomena of Life" (W. W. Norton and Company; New York), from which the quotations above are taken.

For generations, until physiologists and chemists disproved it, many people believed in a mysterious "vital force." What happened in living cells was supposed to be managed by this force, and life was thought to be something operating outside the ordinary laws of chemistry and physics.

One by one, chemists have been duplicating the activities of living matter, but mysteries enough still exist. What power governs the chorus of cell activities, managing them in harmonious unison, as an orchestra conductor manages his musicians, is still unknown.

THEORY OFFERED.

Doctor Crile now proposes a theory in which he finds the "vital force" to be radiation and electricity.

Since the day he started out to ascertain why his young friend died, he has performed many experiments, some gruesome, not a few tedious.

He found that shock—a very real menace, as every surgeon knows—is not caused by failure of the heart, arteries, or any changes in the blood or its circulation, or in any of the organs except the brain, the liver, and the cortex, or bark of the adrenal glands.

Extensive changes in the cells of these organs were caused by shock, excessive fear, and exhaustion.

In a sense, it is as if injury to a part of the body, or sometimes only extreme fear of such injury, causes the brain cells associated with the part to swell up and disintegrate—to "explode."

This discovery enabled Doctor Crile, just before the war to invent his famous "nerve block" anesthesia, which conquered surgical shock and won him international honours.

He found that general anesthesia, such as is produced by ether or chloroform, does not prevent the transmission of shock impulses to the brain, even if the patient is unconscious. But if the trunk nerves are blocked off by cocaine or other nerve deadeners, the impulses are stopped, and the patient does not develop the deadly surgical shock.

But the main question—what is life, was still unsolved. During the War, Doctor Crile served in France, as commander of a hospital unit. Upon his return, with three other physicians who had seen service, he organized the Cleveland Clinic.

Some years earlier he had observed that living cells are like tiny electric batteries. The whole cell is surrounded by a wall of fatty material, lipoid, which does not transmit electricity.

CLUE FOLLOWED.

With this as a clue, Doctor Crile and his associates at the Clinic were able to produce, out of salts and sterile brain proteins, artificial "cells" which exhibited many of the phenomena that living cells do. They breathed, grew, divided, and were affected by anesthetics and adrenalin. However, they were not really alive. They were only models of living cells.

Doctor Crile studied another phenomenon. Living cells appear to give off radiation. He found that he could intensify that light enough to photograph it.

This light, he believes is emitted when cells break down nitrogen compounds.

The original source of these compounds is the nitrogen of the air, made chemically active with the aid of lightning, and then built up into proteins through energy taken from the sun by plants.

Therefore, says Doctor Crile, the light given off by living cells is really "sunlight" and "lightning" escaping again after long imprisonment.

PHYSICS ENLISTED.

"Thus we. . . . arrive at the conception that not only this or that but every phenomenon of life can be identified in the terms of physics and can be explained in the light of a Radio-Electric Theory," writes Doctor Crile in his new book.

Hostile critics may say that this theory for the most part rephrases in somewhat vague terms and figures of speech, what has already long been known but to Doctor Crile it represents a complete, new solution to an age-old problem.

Three weeks ago he returned from a vacation abroad, which included hunting in Africa. He brought back for study glands of 200 animals, ranging from a field-mouse to a wild elephant. At the pier he snarled a bit at reporters when they asked for details of his trip, but admitted that he shot the elephant himself.

He is an ardent hunter, despite his seventy-one years.

A few years ago he invented the Crile shot for lion hunters. He found that a lion shot through the heart, can still charge for several hundred feet. But when the shot shatters the pneumogastric nerve, in the shoulder, the animal is stopped dead in its tracks.—"Literary Digest."

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More Women Than Men In Britain

There are 2,000,000 people in Great Britain who live alone.

Nearly half the women workers in the country are employed in two industries.

One man out of every fifty is either of independent means or unemployable.

These are only three of the many surprising facts revealed in "The Home Market," by Major G. Harrison and F. C. Mitchell

The authors have succeeded in making dry figures about the men, women, and industries of Britain as fascinating as a novel, says the "Sunday Express."

Here are some of them:—

In 1934 the total population of Great Britain was 23-2|3 million females and 21-3|4 males—1,084 women to every 1,000 men.

* * * *

It is estimated that in 1941 the population will be 44,840,000; that by by 1951 it will have fallen to 42,670,000; and that by 1961 it will only be 39,358,000.

* * * *

The Census regards a family as any group of persons, including servants and lodgers, who live in a private household. Ninety-five out of every hundred people live a family life.

* * * *

In 1931 there were 10,233,000 families in Great Britain.

* * * *

Women on the average live longer than men.

* * * *

More boys are born than girls. Up to the age of fifteen there are only 980 girls to every 1,000 boys. After the age of sixty-five there are 1,316 women to every 1,000 men.

* * * *

The net national income of Great Britain in 1934 was £3,700,000,000, derived as follows:—

Wages and salaries	£2,390,000,000
Rent	340,000,000
Profits and interest	870,000,000
Income from abroad	190,000,000

There are 90,000 persons with incomes exceeding £2,000 a year.

* * * *

The number earning less than £150 a year is 15,900,000.

* * * *

Two million seven hundred thousand earn between £250 and £500 a year, and 540,000 people have incomes of between £500 and £1,000

* * * *

Every year £1,180,000 is spent on food.

* * * *

Savings, including new houses and furniture, are estimated at £450,000,000 every year.

* * * *

The expenditure on tobacco in 1934 was £140,000,000, and on drink £230,000,000.

* * * *

The nation spends £85,000,000 annually on sport and entertainment; £65,000,000 on reading; £33,000,000 on religion; and £319,000,000 on clothes.

* * * *

In families with an average income of £5 the weekly budget includes the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Food	1	19	9
Rent and rates	0	15	3
Trade union and clubs	0	5	0½
Clothes	0	8	9
Recreation, etc.	0	8	6

* * * *

In families with an average of £9 a week the weekly expenditure includes:—

	£	s.	d.
Food and housekeeping	3	12	0
Rent and rates	1	4	0
Clothes	0	19	7
Holidays and recreations	0	14	0
Alcohol and tobacco	0	4	0

* * * *

One and a half million boys and men do no productive work.

Of these 300,000 are students, 900,000 are retired, and 300,000 are people of leisure or unemployable.

Of the 12,000,000 women who are not employed 8-¼ million are married, 250,000 are students and 3-1|4 million are unmarried or widowed.

* * * *

One-third of all the women 'workers' in the country—1,906,000—are in domestic or personal service.

* * * *

Two-thirds of the women employed other than domestically are engaged in making textiles, food, drink, and tobacco.

* * * *

Newspaper statistics show that 95 morning papers and 57.5 evening papers are sold for every hundred families in the country.

* * * *

One hundred and thirty Sunday papers are sold every week for every hundred families.

But There Are More Boys Than Girls!

25,000 MEN BUILD GERMANY'S OLYMPIC STADIUM

(Continued from page 4)

stage. Its situation in the midst of a magnificent landscape, and its modern technical features make it the most complete and advanced theatre of its type in the world. The stage, which forms one end of the arena, has a depth of 41 metres, the rows of seats extend to a height of 108 metres, and seven large loud-speakers amplify the voices on the stage, which are registered by thirty microphones. From the second to the ninth of August the theatre will be used for festivals, dance presentations and concerts, and during the second week of the Games it will be the scene of the gymnastic competitions, for which it has been specially prepared. Certainly no more ideal surroundings could be found for these contests, and the gymnasts of the world and the feminine performers, who are appearing for the first time in the history of the Olympic Games, will find a site worthy of their best efforts.

WILL BEAT ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

The Berlin Olympic Games will exceed all former ones in size. This fact is substantiated by the following announcement; "The Secretary of the International Boxing Federation, Arthur von Kankovdy, Budapest, estimates that 218 competitors from 37 nations will participate in the boxing tournament." This is more than double the usual number and will make it necessary for the management to hold the preliminary competitions in two rings. Prospects for the Olympic polo tournament are also especially favourable. It is very probable that two American, one English, one Hungarian and one Argentinian team as well as the world famous Indian team of the Maharajah of Jaipur will compete. Germany will naturally provide a team and it is likely that several other nations will also be represented. Twelve countries have definitely announced their intention of participating in the art competitions; France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Yugo-Slavia, Letonia, Austria, Poland, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and America. Belgium, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, South Africa and several Central American countries have also tentatively enrolled. Japan Sweden and Italy have announced that they are making special preparations for an extensive and carefully selected exhibition. Fifteen nations have enrolled with the Organizing Committee for the football tournament; Egypt, Bulgaria, Esthonia, Finland, Haiti, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Austria, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Hungary and America. Most of the enrolments are official. Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Hungary and Poland are expected to compete in the handball competitions. Germany will naturally be represented and it is possible that Portugal and America will also send teams.

MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

to make it a peerless piece of architecture. Indeed, if Shah Jehan had not built the Taj Mahal, the Mausoleum of Aetmadud Dowla would have remained unsurpassed for its singular design and workmanship.

Shah Jehan's Masterpieces

The reign of Shah Jehan was, undoubtedly, the most glorious period of Moslem architecture in India. He had an overpowering passion for building edifices whose lavish magnificence is enhanced by the use of marble, inlaid stones and coloured mosaics. In fact, he devoted the major portion of his life to the erection of palaces, forts, mosques and mausoleums some of which are the wonder of all times and the glory of Indian architecture. The chaste design, the brilliant majesty and the massive grandeur of the Jame Masjid at Delhi leave nothing to be desired. The Moti Masjid in the fort at Agra, the Diwan-e-Am, the Diwan-e-Khas, the Jharokha, the Musamman Burj and the Rang Mahal in the citadel at Delhi are some of the most noteworthy buildings of this period. No pen can describe, in a fitting manner, the ethereal beauty, the exquisite symmetry and the solemn brilliance of the Taj Mahal, that "dream in marble" which, standing on the bank of the Jumna, exacts from foreigners an unwilling homage to the unparalleled splendour of Hindustan under the Great Moghuls. The Taj, which is one of the architectural wonders of the world, is our national asset and the efforts of civilized humanity have failed to produce its match. Shah Jehan's affection for his wife and his lofty conception of beauty and art could not have been more adequately perpetuated than by its erection over her last remains.

Moti Masjid

Prominent amongst the buildings erected by Aurangzeb, the last of the great Moghul Emperors, stand the Moti Masjid in the fort at Delhi and the Bibi's Rouza at Aurangabad. The Moti Masjid, though small in dimensions, is highly attractive in design. The Bibi's Rouza at Aurangabad is a feeble successor of the Taj Mahal and the Mausoleum of Aetmadud Dowla; yet its charming simplicity has a fascination all its own.

Apart from the beauty of design, which distinguishes all Moghul edifices, the selection of their sites speaks highly of the artistic tastes of their builders. In the midst of surroundings, which are essentially romantic, their domes and minarets command magnificent views in which the charms of Nature are harmoniously blended with all that man is capable of doing. They serve to prove, were proof needed, that the hands that were swaying the rod of the Moghul Empire were helped by hearts "pregnant with celestial fire."

WHICH "GOD"?

Hindu Replies To London Magistrate's Query

The question, "What form of oath should a Hindu take?" was raised by the magistrate (Mr. McKenna) at Marylebone Police Court last month when a Hindu law student prosecuted another.

A solicitor suggested affirmation, but Mr. McKenna said that affirmation was only used when it was contrary to a person's religious belief to swear.

Finally the magistrate asked the prosecutor to repeat any form of oath which would bind him to speak the truth according to his religious belief.

Without holding any book, the Hindu then said: "I swear by Almighty God that what I am going to say is the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Asked which God, he replied: "My own God, the Lord Krishna."

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

GERMAN WIZARD TURNS WASTE-WOOD INTO FOOD

Scientist Produces Alcohol, Sugar, Vinegar And Fodder From Scrapings And Sawdust And 'Ivory', 'Porcelain', 'Glass' And Jewellery From Synthetic Resin

In the last five years a blunt, bald German scientist has made it possible for his nation's people to eat tree-bark and waste wood, to ride in motor-cars fueled and glassed in with the by-products of cheap coal.

His dream is to make the nation self-sufficient on the meanest, crudest, and most inexhaustible raw materials available.

In 1931, Dr. Friedrich Bergius received half of the Nobel Prize in chemistry for his demonstration that gasoline could be made from coal and heavy oil. His hydrogenation process is now extensively used in Germany and England, where the coal method is popular. Heavy oil and refinery waste is the preferred method in the United States.

AMBITIONS REFIRED.

Doctor Bergius's findings have stimulated other German chemists. His own ambitions have been refired. The success thus far, some of it remarkable, is looked upon by the Reich's chemists as merely a beginning. They are receiving every encouragement from a Government which insists that Germany be entirely on its own, able to feed, clothe, motorize and sustain itself within its own borders.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler recently announced another "victory" for his chemists: the perfection of synthetic rubber "better than the natural kind." Almost co-incidentally, Doctor Bergius, describing a new factory at Mannheim-Rheinau, announced the manufacture of sugar from waste wood, plus proof that alcohol, vinegar, animal foods, and motor-fuel could be got from the same mean source.

"By the new process the German people will henceforth be able to make cake-frosting from 'tree-bark,'" declares Charles E. Hewitt, Jr., in "Popular Mechanics Magazine," "fatten their pigs on succulent meals of sawdust, pour resin on their salads, and fill their gas-tanks with old twigs and branches.

"Bergius's 'wood-sugar' differs in no physical characteristics, including taste and nutritive value, from the sugar now obtained throughout the world from sugar beets and sugar cane. Though 'artificially produced,' the new sweet has nothing in common with non-nutritive, highly concentrated 'saccharine' developed during the World War.....

PRECIOUS WASTE.

"For alcohol, sugar, vinegar, and fodder are obtained from a source which for practical purposes is quite as inexhaustible and which has hitherto been considered useless—waste wood. This literally means scrapings from woodworking, branches pruned from fire-wood, ordinary sawdust, plane - shavinbs and similar waste."

These achievements only begin to tell the story of the triumphs of German chemists, Mr. Hewitt explains.

"From the cheapest variety of coal the German dye trust has placed on this year's market cups and saucers, radio cases, magnifying glasses, 'amber' cigarette-holders and beads, and even shatterproof windows for omnibuses.... The basic new product, 'Kunst Harz,' or artificial resin, can be substituted in thousands of ways for wood, metal, ivory, horn, porcelain, and even for glass.

"Not only is Germany already preparing to breakfast, lunch, and dine on her forests, but she actually has begun to use her coal for jewelry and windows."

There is less enthusiasm over the "discovery" of synthetic rubber. It has been made in the United States for several years and there are at least four kinds on the market. J. W. Schade, Director of Research for the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, has expressed doubt that the German synthetic rubber, made of lime and coke, is any better than the real kind.—"Literary Digest".

MARS TRYING TO SIGNAL EARTH?

French Astronomer Draws Attention To Strange Phenomena

Is Mars trying to signal the earth? A Riviera scientist, Professor Robert Damion, is firmly convinced that this is the case, and bases his assertion on certain phenomena recently observed by him in the Basses Alps Mountains, says "The People."

"This winter, during several nights which were pitch dark in the absence of moon and stars, I noticed a portion of the sky in the vicinity of Mars suddenly lit up by a strange bluish light.

"This light lasted forty seconds each time, recurred at regular intervals, and was so strong that one could easily read a newspaper by it," Professor Damion told me.

"Similar phenomena have occurred before in France and been remarked on by my fellow-astronomers. The last time was eight years ago in the Lyons district.

UNABLE TO ANSWER.

"I am quite convinced that Mars is trying to signal our planet by some means unknown to us.

"If they really are signals, we should be quite unable to answer them, not having yet been able to design searchlights powerful enough to throw a beam of light even a quarter of the way to our nearest planet neighbour."

Professor Damion explains that the lens alone of such a searchlight would have to weigh some 2,000 tons. He scouts the idea that rockets could ever be seen by the Martians.

"But," he declares, "the day will come when the problem of interplanetary communication will be solved."

America To Hold Parade Of Progress

Fleet Of Trucks Displaying Achievements Of Industry And Science Will Tour Country

Progress is to wend its way over all the roads of America this year in an industrial "circus of science" which will start out in February with a silver "big top" and huge red-and-silver streamlined automotive units to "bring industry to the people" in their home towns, says the New York correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor"

Inaugurated by General Motors Corporation, the exposition will be conveyed on a fleet of 28 motor vehicles designed to lay before 126,000,000 Americans the contributions of a new age of scientific progress to individual and community welfare.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation ammounting the completion of the caravan today, said the exhibits not only would afford a heartening look at evidences of present and future advances in industrial research, but would establish an understanding of its significance that would increase confidence and add to the momentum of business recovery.

During the depression industry has steadily worked with its eyes on the future, striving through the medium of scientific research to improve its products, to make those products available at lower prices and thus to provide more employment," he continued.

"American standards of living are still the highest in the world. By broadening the activities of industry through scientific developments, we can have more of the good things of life, rather than accept less of them. Forces now unmistakably at work within industry itself are laying the foundations for new standards of security and opportunity."

The exhibits will include one on housing with the "Home of Yesterday" and the Home to To-day" portraying progress in living conditions. Others will show advances in transportation in all the phases of the dependability, style, comfort and economy. Another on customer research will dramatize the efforts of industry to be guided by the taste of consumers.

There will be "wonders of science" demonstrations to show that industrial research develops new and useful products and discovers new processes that bring established products within the reach of nearly everyone and make more jobs. Scientific phenomena will be explained not only for what they are in themselves, but for what their practical application in industry means in terms of individual and group welfare.

All the flare of circus pomp will attend the 20,000-mile itinerary planned, with each of the red-and-silver streamliners of the fleet measuring 33 feet from bumper to bumper. A crew of 40 men has been assigned to operate the caravan, the very movement of which itself is planned as a demonstration in safe driving. The key unit is mounted with a Winton Diesel engine which will be the light and power center for the whole.

FINGER-PRINTS CAN BE FORGED

Mr. J. L. C. McFaddin Jun., the finger-print and identification expert of New York has announced that finger-prints can be forged so perfectly that they cannot be distinguished from the original.

He has discovered a transfer process by which a person's finger print can be placed on a surface he has never touched.

From 200 experiments Mr. McFaddin says he has proved that finger prints on a glass in Chicago could be transferred to a knife in San Francisco, with the result that if finger print evidence were accepted a man might be convicted of a murder of which he had no knowledge.

UMBRELLA WINDOWS

An inventor in America, feeling that umbrella design has not kept progress with other branches of science, has placed on the market one with a rectangular window in front. In bliding rain and sleet most people to-day merely lower their heads and bore their way through crowds, bumping and scratching others as they proceed. The window in the umbrella is made of a special kind of isinglass and is thoroughly waterproof as well as non-creasable. It is as transparent as glass and has not the disadvantage of becoming smeared and dirty in a heavy shower. Windows are let into a pocket of the umbrella, so that if damaged there is no need to discard the implement; another piece of isinglass can be purchased for a few pence.

CONSOLED BY 'SPIRIT'

Son Says Lady Conan Doyle In Touch With Dead Husband

According to a report from Crowborough (Sussex), Lady Conan Doyle, slowly sinking in a serious illness, is taking consolation from the "hovering spirit" of her famous husband at the bedside, their son said.

Denis, 27-year-old son of the noted spiritualist-author and creator of Sherlock Holmes, who died in 1930, said: "My father is just as much with her and us to-day. And we rely on him just as much as when he was in a physical body here on earth. Messages from him are received through a human instrument—a lady who did not know and never saw him, who is by no means a professional or even an amateur spiritualist as ordinarily defined."

Lady Conan Doyle underwent two major operations last month. She was described as "slightly stronger but still by no means out of danger."

About Studios And Stars

"Just Like That"— Story Of Storywriter

KORDA'S NEW PROGRAMME

The other day there arrived in London, with a typerwriter and a cine-camera, Wanda Tuchock, free-lance scenario writer. She is here as she said to her friends "to absorb English atmosphere." She has been taking pictures of Hyde Park from her hotel window and her plans are made to see and record the Grand National at Lincolnshire this afternoon. I understand that just before she left Hollywood, she finished her treatment of "National Velvet", the novel by Enid Bagnold, for Paramount. According to her statement in London, she had kept the essentials of the story of the girl who rode a National winner, but she "just had to put a romance in it." Miss Ruckock was an advertising copy writer until she decided that she would like to write for the films. So she packed her bags and went to Hollywood and wrote for films.

"Just like that?" asked an interviewer. "Just like that," she replied quickly. Now still under 30, she has written dozen scripts and even co-directed one film, "Finishing School." She wrote the film story of "Hallelujah," "Susan Lennox," "Sporting Blood" "The Champ," "O'Shaughnessy's Boy", and "Bird of Paradise." Her main work is, however, to "treat" novels or stories already bought. "I was told one morning," "sse said," that the studio must have a new story for Constance Bennett. I did not have an idea at the time, but I settled down and wrote one which was made into "Bed of Roses." Miss Tuchock believes in application, not inspiration. She is determined to understand the English point of view before she leaves in six or nine months' time. She is going to live in town and country, and work her typewriter and her camera as often as she can. Nonetheless, she believes she is on a holiday to this country.

KORDO'S NEW PROGRAMME.

In the meanwhile, three pictures by Charles Laughton are included in Alexander Korda's new programme. The first will probably be "Lion of Mayfair," the script of which is being written by Mr. Frederick Lonsdale. Twelve of the Goldwyn Girls from Hollywood will appear in this story of a maitre d'hotel, played by Mr. Laughton. Incidentally, after leaving Stoneyhurst, Mr. Laugton went into the hotel business before studying acting at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. However, he says that the story is in no way biographical. His second picture will be based on the life of Rembrandt. The third will probably be "I, Clauddis," from the novel by Robert Graves, or "Cyrano de Bergerac." M. Rene Clair, whose first British production, "The Ghost Goes West," has been a brilliant success on both sides of the Atlantic, is to make two more pictures, for Mr. A. Korda. The stories have not yet been selected. Robert Donat will make three pictures for London Film Productions, the first of which will be "Hamlet." Nothing has been settled about the others, except that in one he will play opposite Merle Oberon. Yet another famous star who will shortly be working for London Film Productions is Marlene Dietrich, who is leaving Hollywood for London in two or three weeks.

PRODUCER, NOT FILM ACTOR

It is announced that Douglas Fairbanks, junior, is giving up film acting. He becomes a producer in a few weeps' time, after the family name has been painted on the back of a canvas chair at Elstree in the approved fashion. Owning his own company, Criterion Films, for which he made "The Amateur Gentleman," Mr. Fairbanks, jr., returns from Hollywood next week—where they twitted him for having acquired an Oxford accent. He has in his pocket a contract signed by Dolores del Rio, and almost on his return immediately the young "Doug" will start his new career, as a producer. His first film will be "Accused."

Still now twenty-seven young "Doug" is a serious fellow, who takes film making with becoming seriousness. He could have earned twice as much had he stayed in Hollywood. He preferred to come to London and form his own company.

"Rose Marie" at the Central

"Deccan Queen" at the Imperial.

NEW CANTOR MUSICAL

At The Regal

Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink" the top-eyed comedian's sixth annual musical extravaganza for Samuel Goldwyn comes soon to the Regal.

This lavish million-and-a-half dollar production, featuring Ethel Merman, Sally Eilers, Parkyakarkus and William Frawley and a glorious new array of Goldwyn girls, casts Eddie as a timid little college tailor whose secret passion for a glamorous night club singer, in the person of Miss Merman, moves him to take a correspondence course in personal magnetism, entitled "Man or Mouse, What Are You?" Then he inherits the management of a huge amusement park and becomes involved with a gang of slot machine racketeers who have put every previous manager on the spot. "Strike Me Pink" was based on Clarence Buddington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story and novel, "Dreamland." The adaptation and screen play are by Frank Butler, Walter Deleon and Francis Martin. Norman Tuurog directed. Harold Arlen and Lew Brown are responsible for the snappy song hits, which include "The Lady Dances", "First You Have Me High, Then You Have Me Low" "The Calabash Pipe" and "Shake It Off." Robert Alton staged the dances and ensembles and Gregg Toland photographed the dance numbers. Omar Kiam designed the costumes, and Richard Day created the sets. Highlights of the musical are a thrilling, laugh-loaded comedy chase on a Giant Roller Coaster and a wild balloon ascent, with Eddie and Parkyakarkus in the basket and the gangsters at the controls. Others prominent in the cast are Helen Lowell, Gordon Jones, Brian Donley, Jack LaRue, Sunnie, O'Dea and Rita Rio. "Strike Me Pink" is release dthrough United Artist.

Hollywood has its own astrologist. All the stars go to him for advice. The name is Clark Gable. He has predicted that Jean Harlow will make films in England in 1937. Because he told Binnie Barnes the stars were unfavourable, she cancelled her passage.

* * *

Mary Pickford, millionairess of the film colony, was refused admission to the Mayfair Club Ball because she had gone without a membership card. The attendant, when Mary offered a cheque, said they did not take them. So Mary went home.

Around Theatre & Film Land

BIOGRAPHY OF ROSALIND KEITH

The Paramount Player Had No Glamour

When Rosalind Keith first came to Hollywood a year ago, things didn't go so well. To be frank, they didn't go at all.

And so this 17-year-old actress who had been on the stage twelve years, and who couldn't even make an assistant director turn to look at her the first time, decided that it was because she lacked glamour.

Rosalin decided to drown her sorrows in retirement while she learned the fundamentals of glamour. A year went by and Rosalind, now eighteen, decided to try her luck in Hollywood again. Her hair was sleeker now; her eyebrows had grown into a thinner and straighter line and there was a seductive sway to her as she walked. She dyed her hair and wore a vacuous, sphynx-like expression.

So she came to Hollywood with glamour and within four weeks, believe it or not, came into a leading role opposite George Raft in Paramount's "The Glass Key."

With success her, Rosalind has decided wisely to keep up this glamour business and play it both ends to the middle.

Her first move was to visit Hollywood animal stores in search of coyotes to mother. A coyote is a detestable animal—a dog gone sour and wild—and with true inspiration Rosalind thought it would be a great publicity stunt to walk along Hollywood Boulevard with one. Rosalind wanted to be talked about.

Well, she saw a coyote and paid dol. 10 despit on it, and that evening the brute died from an inability to face movie life and Rosalind got her ten dollars back and next bought a honey-bear—but the bear, a mere youngster, set up such a howling for its mother that the store proprietor wouldn't sell it.

And so now Rosalind Keith is annexing an ocelot—a ferocious leopard-like cat as big as a large terrier which she hopes will be kind to the neighbours, and especially directors.

A most sensible and practical girl, this youngster from stock companies has a healthy charm about her and plenty of beauty. She was born in Belleville, near St. Louis, Missouri, and it was in the latter city that she got most of her dramatic education. At five she was playing little princesses and Lord Fauntleroys with local companies and then later made a name for herself with the Kondall players, the St. Louis Theatre Guild and other companies playing "The Valiant", "Peg O' my Heart" and other faithfuls. She came to the attention of Paramount officials when her newly-acquired glamour poured itself out of an almost obscure role in the Hollywood presentation of "Small Miracle". She made a test and came through a winner.

As a result of her performance in "The Glass Key" she signed a contract with Paramount. Her second picture was "Annapolis Farewell" and her next is "its A Great Life"—and she believes it is.

JUST BITS—THE CELLULOID WORLD

"What is your favourite exercise?" Clark Gable was asked, the other day. "Stretching my imagination," he replied.

That shows now well he does it!

* * * *

"It is all very well to be in the spotlight while treading on a purple carpet but annoying when you step on a banana peel. There is always the chance of that skid, you know."—Robert Taylor.

* * * *

Mae West has selected a middleweight boxer as her chauffeur. Says his real job is to fight off all the tall, dark and handsomes that follow her about.

* * * *

"So, you see, although we may seem to reach our goal, we never quite get there, because trying is what makes us happy."—so says Jeanette MacDonald, but one wonders if she has ever tried to swat a wasp!

Kumari Dja Devi the famous Balenese Dancer now performing at the Capitol.

A TALK WITH THE REAL ANN HARDING

No interviews on the set, was the dictum handed out about Ann Harding. So completely has she been absorbed in her role opposite Gary Cooper in 'Peter Ibbetson' that she couldn't jeopardise the mood of it by interruptions, she told me.

So it was necessary to wait until she had a free day from the picture.

The appointment was made for an afternoon at her home. A series of hairpin turns up a mountain road brought me to the summit on which Miss Harding's home is perched. The fierce looking police dog was the first, and last disconcerting note. This giant of a hound barred my way to the door, but one kind word and a pat on the head and he followed me around after that like a lap dog.

Miss Harding was not yet home from town, I was informed while being ushered into the living room. The wait was not tedious. From one window there is a view of almost all of San Fernado Valley, a level expanse of small farms and communities, with snow capped mountains at its other extreme. On the other side of the room, another large window overlooks a ring of wild hills over which one can glimpse the glimmer of sun on the - Pacific Ocean. It was a little misty that day, and the ocean was not very clear.

The interviewee came bounding in a few minutes later, throwing her small, black hat and purse on a table and herself into a comfortable armchair.

"I'm sorry if I have kept you waiting", she apologised. "I was called to town suddenly on business, but I rushed back as soon as I could."

"It's hard to imagine anyone wanting to leave this house for town", I said, looking out of another window at a porch whose roof was supported on large, natural outcroppings of sandstone.

"It is always a relief to get back here, the quiet so soothing", she said.

The police dog had followed her in and came nuzzling over to me.

"Don't be afraid of him. He's an utter fake", she said. "We bought him as a watch dog because he looked so ferocious. But he hasn't an enemy in the world, and no intention of making any."

There was a sudden shouting of children's voices and we instinctively rose and went down a short, red-carpeted hallway to a large arched window which overlooked the swimming pool on a lower level down the hillside. Several youngsters were splashing in the water and shouting approbation of a seven year old girl who was almost successfuly trying to stand on her head.

"That's my daughter, Jane". Miss Harding said, "but we better not let her see us. She has been trying for weeks to stand on her head, and she doesn't want me to see it until she has the feat accomplished."

On the way back to the living room we passed a ship model on a table. It was obviously a work of art, constructed by someone who loved the sea.

"My father made that when I was a little child. It is a replica of a racing boat which won many prizes, but I forget its name. Father was an army officer, but he should have been a sailor. He loved the sea so much and knew as much about it as any naval officer."

Another thing that caught my eye was a small tinted photo hanging over the huge, stone fireplace in the living room. It was only four by five inches and showed Ann Harding nestling against the head of a white horse.

"I'm very fond of that picture—and that horse", she said when she noticed my interest. "He belongs to a family I know and they let me ride him often."

From the tone of her voice, it was evident that here was a subject that interested her very much, and I questioned her more about her riding.

"I only ride occasionally now, and do very little jumping. But there was nothing I wouldn't ad-

(Continued in Col. 3)

(Continued from Col. 4.)

tempt when I was a child. You see, I was raised in army camps where my father was stationed, and I was practically cradled on a horse.

Then she launched into a technical discourse on horsemanship, most of which was over my head. She talked of the outdoors and various sports, and I soon began to see why people misunderstand Ann Harding. Her blonde hair and delicate colouring gives the impression of a frail, sheltered woman. She is always the lady, but at the same time one with a great amount of verve and interest in glowing, healthy living.

"But that is not giving you an interview", she said, breaking her discourse short. "I really don't know what to tell you. In the several years I have been in Hollywood I have told my life story so many times that I don't know what is good copy any more, or whether I have anything more to give. You'll have to ask some pointed questions if you want to get material out of me."

However, that wasn't at all necessary. I had already found out that she is not the stiff, unbending lady some allege her to be. The regal Duchess of Towers of "Peter Ibbetson" is none the less a lady at home and away from work, but more than that, she has taken on the charming openness and broadness which characterizes the wide mountainous region in which she lives.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

Problems Of Kannada Journalism

Organised Effort Would Help To Solve Educated Unemployment

(By "JAMADAGNI")

Two recent events in connexion with one of the leading Kannada dailies, viz., the 'Samyukta Karnataka" published at Belgaum, have brought to the forefront some interesting points in the growth of journalism in Karnataka. The first was the taking over of the paper by Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, the Karnataka leader; and the other, was the increase in the size of the daily. If we remember that this is almost the first instance where a daily Kannada Journal has lived to grow and has actually survived its period of a "venture," we can then understand the significance of the above two incidents.

FIELD OF INTELLECTUALS

Journalism has been in Karnataka, one among the chief activities of our intellectuals and the educated. Needless to say that journalism came to us in the wake of the nationalistic awakening that shaped itself into the Indian National Congress in the eighties of the last century. There are, at the present moment one or two journals (e.g. the "Karnataka Vaibhava" of Bijapur) which can claim a glorious and (an almost) continuous career right from the eighteen-nineties. Journalism, however, did not long remain entirely confined to political education and propaganda, though these latter claim the biggest share even at the present time. Weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies and reviews devoted to social, educational and literary purposes soon came into existence. Though many of them did not live long enough to deserve a special mention in this short resume it could be said of each one of them that they contributed their humble mite to the general progress. At the present moment there are high-class monthlies like the "Jaya-Karnataka" of Dharwar, first-rate reviews like the quarterly "Prema" (devoted to stage and screen), a magazine called "Dhananjaya" devoted to Industry and economics; each district town has at least two weeklies; and, lastly there are, excluding "Samyukta Karnataka," a great many small or sectarian dailies.

What part does journalism play in the life of the newly awakened Karnataka? It is a question most difficult to answer. Journalism should result in the educational, the corporate and the material progress of the people it serves; unfortunately for us in India, the path of journalism can only be paved on literate ground. Literacy is low in India and disappointingly so in Karnataka. Oftentimes, primary education is just a pretext and only such subjects are emphasised there as would be required in the "English Schools." The result of this method is that most of us are unable to read and understand Kannada itself; or, since most of those that can read, read English also, the latter journals are usually preferred to those in Kannada.

INTRIGUING SITUATION.

This situation is very intriguing and I am sure there is more or less a similar problem with other Indian vernaculars. How could Indian journalism spread education as long as Indian masses are steeped in illiteracy? The taste for reading can be cultivated and developed by the journals provided the people know the letters of the language. I think this phenomenon is one of the many reasons preventing the growth of vernacular journalism. This, however, does not mean that our journals are all-deserving or all that is to be desired in themselves. Some of our dailies, for example, have no justification to live. Even the one or two 'decent' ones are still far from satisfactory. The chief purpose of a daily is to give fresh and latest news and give it quick. It is true that most of the vernacular dailies cannot subscribe to the costly news services; even then, there is nothing to prevent the various vernacular papers from combining and associating; secondly, the field of the vernacular press should be more localised. A Kannada paper will have circulation only in Karnataka. As a vernacular paper, it has greater chances of reaching the average villager. I am sure the villager would be least interested in the kind of news supplied by Reuters or A P. What he wants is news about himself and his immediate surroundings. All well-meaning vernacular papers therefore should not try to kill too many good birds with one stone. The educated unemployed of the province must be encouraged to write, for small payments (which is always better than no payment), at least twice a week about local affairs of topical and general interest; heavy subscription to the World News Agencies; and avoid thereby the fruitless attempt at competition with English papers.

NEED OF TRAINING.

There are some other important points which our vernacular dailies will have to note if they want to serve the people better. Mere news is not enough; the presentation of the news is as important. The arrangement of matter on different pages according to the relative importance of its contents, the distribution of type in an attractive way, the headings etc. are things which go a long way in making a paper successful and in increasing the number of readers. The paper should also invite and encourage the readers to carry on discussion of a topical interest through correspondence in its columns.

If our dailies are not upto the mark in serving fresh and topical news, our weeklies are much above the mark in serving stale news. A weekly is entirely different from a daily; it should, therefore, never be a mere repetition or a catalogue of contents of the daily. The features of a weekly must be of a comparatively more permanent interest; e. g., articles on general and interesting topics, one or two illustrations of the week, a Short Story, a thoughtful review of the main incidents during the last week and so on. In all fairness, it should be admitted that as yet there is no Kannada weekly to compare favourably with those in other languages. This seems to be due to lack of organization.

ROLE OF MAGAZINES.

Much more important than the dailies or the weeklies are the magazines and the reviews. These latter are always an index to the progress and culture of the people concerned. Though the number of monthlies and reviews is sufficiently big in Kannada, it is not as yet either well-defined or varied. With the exception of the 'Dhananjaya' already mentioned, most other magazines are uniformly ill-defined, vague in tone and dull in contents. You have no such thing as a magazine of stories, or one of reviews, or one of Education, or one dealing with civic life or entertainments etc. Each magazine wants to be all and to be for all. There is no such thing as a well-trained or a regular class of contributors. Here again the educated unemployed youth can be trained and encouraged to study particular aspects of a given subject or to put a given thing in a particular story or essay-form. As it is, any young or wayward gentleman with more money than is good and in misguided enthusiasm can turn into an editor, printer, publisher and journalist. It is time we realised that journalism requires a special aptitude and a painstaking training. The National leaders of the Province—should now organize journalism into the force and institution that it could and should be. Publishing, editorship, contribution—each should be individually specialised and organised. At present we have only two types of magazines—the one, social, political, educational, industrial, and universal etc.; the other, that hateful type of communalistic tendencies. Our talk of a "United Karnataka" would be more justified and that dream of ours nearer if our leaders realise the active part and the wide influence inherent in journalism.

That brings me to the last important point concerning the development of journalism in Karnataka. The facilities of transport and communication are fewer and less satisfactory in our province than in some others. Local self-government has, as in other provinces, more self than government in its working. The vernacular press, in its own interest, will have to carry on a ceaseless campaign for better roads and better education. Wherever possible, it should have its own bus-service to carry the copies and its own authorised readers to whom to convey the contents of its issues. Mr. R. R. Diwakar's attempt in subscribing to the Agencies and at the same time increasing the size of his paper, is a hopeful sign for the future.

SOYA BEAN

SOYA BEAN. (By F. S. Kale, B.A., (Bom.), A.R.S.I.(Lond.), F.A.P.S. (N.Y.). D.H.M.(Switz.), etc., Food Survey Officer, Baroda, State.

The author has taken great pains in collecting all available information on soya bean and especially its cultivation and uses in India. The publication is timely as a large number of people in India are showing keen interest in this seed. There is a certain amount of repetition in the information supplied but on the whole the subject is dealt with exhaustively and should serve the purpose of a student of dietetics as well as a farmer who wishes to cultivate Soya Bean in his fields.

H. V. TILAK.

NAROTTAM JAGIRDAR & Co
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PROGRAMME FOR MASS RALLY

MAHATMA IN ALLAHABAD

Will Attend Congress And Advise President-Elect

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, April 4.

Gandhiji accompanied by his wife, Sjts. Mahadeo Desai, Murarilal and Jamnalal Bajaj arrived at the Prayag station early this morning from Lucknow. As the train arrived ten minutes before the scheduled time, the only man to greet the party was your correspondent.

A little later, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his sister came and there were about 20 people present outside the station. Gandhiji who walked to Anand Bhawan looked cheerful but will take rest almost throughout the day and he is likely to shift to the Hari-jan Sewak Sang or another small cottage for his stay, during his visit to Allahabad. He is likely to attend the meeting convened for reforming the Hindi Script and will open to-morrow the Hindi Literary Museum

Gandhiji is staying here till the Congress Working Committee finishes its work by April 8 and he will then go to Lucknow with Pandit Jawaharlal to attend the Congress. Although Gandhiji is not taking any direct part in the deliberations of the Congress affairs, it appears that nothing is being done without his advice of opinion. He is likely to read Pandit Jawaharlal's Presidential Address and may also discuss the future policy of the Congress proposed by Pandit Jawaharlal. The address itself is reported to be spread over 42 typed pages.

INDIAN AIRMEN TO ARRIVE TO-DAY

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI: April 4.

Private advice received here from Basrah states that the Indian aviators Messrs. Pochkhanavala and Dalal are arriving at Drigh Road at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

STOP PRESS

FRENCH PEACE PLAN.

PARIS: April 4.

The draft of the French peace-plan has been practically completed and will be handed over to Britain, Italy, Belgium and the League of Nations in the form of a Note after being approved by the Council of Ministers on Monday.

According to the forecasts made, the Plan, will refute the German claim that France has violated President Wilson's fourteen points, insist that the Franco-Soviet Pact is compatible with Locarno and declare that France will not "admit" German fortification on her Eastern Frontier.

The Plan, which is within the framework of the League and is based on general principles of mutual assistance, limitation and reduction of armamenis and collective security, incorporates a suggestion for specialised forces to be contributed by each member of the League with the object of implementing protection and observance of the Covenant.

It is suggested that the Big Powers should provide four mechanised regular divisions and small Powers one each.—Reuter's Special.

Enter Legislatures: But Accept No Offices

JAWAHAR'S CRITICISM OF SOCIALISTS

Mahatma Called To Bring About Compromise Between Three Differing Groups

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
LUCKNOW, April 4.

"Go slow, but steady," is stated to be the motto that Pandit Jawaharlal will be following at Lucknow and the reports that he will precipitate a crisis and that Lucknow would be another Gaya is discredited from enquiries made by me from well-informed quarters.

Defeatist Mentality

Pandit Jawaharlal on arrival in India got into immediate touch with the conditions and has to-day first-hand knowledge of the situation. He feels that a defeatist mentality was prevalent among Congress leaders and incidentally among the rank and file.

Three Reasons

The reasons for the same, according to him, are stated to be three-fold, namely, repression during 1930 and 1932 movements which was considered to be worse than that of 1857, starling of parliamentary activity without much attention being paid to mass organisation and changing of the Constitution at Bombay.

CHECK FASCIST TENDENCY

All these have been responsible for the Congress and its workers completely losing touch with the masses. A Fascist mentality was slowly growing. Unless that mentality was checked in time, Panditji believes the Congress would not be the organisation of the masses and hence would not be able to put up a fight for Complete Independence consistent with its previous resolutions.

The immediate need of the Congress was to remain the organisation of the masses, was to get into closer touch with the masses through the organisation of workers and peasants. In the event the Congress, in its present state, was not prepared to undertake the work of organising the peasants and workers, then the Congress leaders should arrive at a compromise and allow the organisation of peasants and workers to be carried on outside the Congress and permit representatives of these organinsations to sit and deliberate with the Congress representatives

FUNCTIONAL REPRESENTATION

I understand Pandit Jawaharlal wants to suggest the changing of the Congress Constitution in such a way as to permit the representatives of such organisations to sit in the A. I. C. C. It is his view that looking to the International situation, India could not remain for long in its present state. The Congress, as the premier organisation, should take on hand immediately the work of getting into closer contact with the masses. Pandit Jawaharlal explained his views about the Constitution to the Working Committee at Delhi. The Constitution Sub-Committee, besides considering the question of amending the Constitution with a view to make the Congress what it was before Bombay, was asked to consider suggestions regarding further amending the Constitution with a view to admit representatives of workers and peasants organisations on the A. I. C. C. If Lucknow does not decide that question, the A. I. C. C. may be provisionally asked to provide for a year the admittance of workers and peasants' representatives on the A. I. C. C.

SOCIALIST TACTICS.

Pandit Jawaharlal is fully aware that the country to-day is not prepared for any action of a militant character. He also, it is stated, is fully aware that it would be inadvisable to place any programme which could be called militant and which would lead to direct action in the immediate future. An emphatic assertion that the Congress should be what it was before Bombay and not remain a small coterie and that workers should engage themselves immediately in organising the masses could not be stated to be a programme which would repeat Gaya at Lucknow. In this connection Pandit Jawaharlal, who is a Socialist out and out, it is understood, did not approve the starting of an All India Socialist Organisation. He is of the view that those radical elements should have slowly worked their way and converted the Congress towards their view, instead of starting a new organisation. He also, it appears, expressed that Socialists should have got into closer contact with the masses than they have done.

ABANDON C. S. P.?

I am told by a reliable leader —and I cannot vouch for its truth—that there was a suggestion that the Congress Socialist Party should be disbanded. Knowing as he does that for the last two years there has been 'only' parliamentary activity as far as the Congress is concerned, Pandit Jawaharlal does not want that that activity should be put a stop to. He is for continuing the parliamentary activity under the direct control of the Congress. He is for running the parliamentary activity on the same lines as the Swaraj Party under his illustrious father, Pandit Motilal.

NO OFFICES

The work of the Congress members in Legislatures should be to expose the futility of the new Constitution by following obstructionist tactics. Parliamentary activity should be thus far and no further. He is very strongly against Congressmen accepting offices as he feels it would be inconsistent with the Bombay resolution. Besides he feels that such acceptance of office is bound to affect the prestige of the Congress in the eyes of the masses which was really vital.

THREE SCHOOLS.

There are three schools inside the Congress on this question of Office acceptance. One led by Mr. Satyamurti is anxious that Lucknow should decide on acceptance of Office so that Congressmen could go to the electorate with the ticket of accepting Ministerships to prove the futility of the Constitution. The second one led by Mr. Bhulabhai and Sardar Vallabhbhai are for postponement of the decision. This group feels that, if the Congress decides one way or other, the other parties in the country that are hostile to the Congress would mobilise their forces to fight the elections. Keeping them guessing would help Congressmen very much.

The third group led by Pandit Jawaharlal is for immediate decision on the question. This group wants that Congress should immediately decide on non-acceptance and Congressmen should approach the electorate with the ticket of offering obstruction to the Government when returned.

MAHATMA TO RESCUE

It is mainly on this question that Mahatma Gandhi has been

(Continued on Page 31).

BANE OF ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

India Is Helpless Spectator Of Antics Of Other Nations

NEW DELHI, April 3.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Padampat Singhania in his address reviewed the international situation and said that the economic life of many European countries was still running into narrower channels of "economic nationalism" and was far away from the course of broad internationalism. India though one of the eight leading industrial countries of the world was a helpless spectator to the antics of these nations, seeking their own isolated ways without a thought for their repurcussions on international trade.

The president urged the Indian commercial community to take a more active and intelligent interest in the activities of international organisations and strengthen the hands of the Indian National Committee which was the only body to represent the national commercial interests in asserting their existence as an important partner in the comity of nations in matters affecting the economic interests of the world.

NEW COMMITTEE

The following Committee was elected for 1936-37:—

Mr. D. P. Khaitan President;

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Vice-President;

Members of the Committee:—Messrs. Padampat Singhania, Hosainbhoy Laljee Kasturbhai Lalbhai, G. D. Birla, Sir P. Thakurdas, Messrs Manu Subedar, A. D. Shroff, Shri Ram Chunilal B. Mehta, Dahanukar, and Sodhbans.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya will be the treasurer.—A. P.

SIX HOUSES RAIDED

Hunt For Proscribed Literature At Barisal

BARISAL, April 4.

Six houses including that of a college student was raided by the Intelligence branch yesterday and a large quantity of proscribed literature is alleged to have been seized from five places.—A. P.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Village Industries Mandal, some of the workers of Ghatkoper will hawk Khadi of Maharastra Charkha Sangh and "Kamod" rice and Tuver Dal of Balsar, every morning, during the National Week from April 6 to 13.

Arrangements are made with the Bhatia Mitra Mandal Sarvajanik Stores and the rice and 'dal' can be had from there.

LORRY OWNERS MEETING

A public meeting of the Lorry Owners will be held at Wadi Bunder today (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

REDUCED KHADI PRICES

Reduction sales begin from to-day at the Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, 98-A, Girgaum Back Road.

HINDU GYMKHANA (BOMBAY NORTH) MATUNGA

The finals of the Annual Sports will be held to-day (Sunday) and the trophies will be awarded to the winning competitors by Mr. G. B. Afzulpurkar at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

RAMANA SATCHIDANANTHA SAMAJ

In connection with Ram Navami celebrations, there will be a Hari Katha performance on "Sita Kalyanam" by Brahma Sri Ramaswamy Sastrigal of Ramapuram to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

TALPADE TO BE HONOURED

A meeting will be held at Govardhan Sanstha, Khetwadi Main Road at 4-0 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in honour of Mr. M. N. Talpade who has been elected to the Chairmanship of the Schools Committee. Nyayaratna Vinod Shastri will address the gathering.

PROTEST AGAINST MODY'S AMENDMENT

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a mass meeting of workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. on the Lal Baug Maidan. Mrs. Maniben Mulji will preside, and Messrs. V. B. Karnik, S. P. Bhise, S. D. Patil, Kondvikar, Bhogale and others will address the meeting. After the meeting, a procession will be formed and will go round the Parel area.

NATIONAL WEEK AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, there will be a celebration of the National Week from April 6 to 13. A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Gandhi Chowk, when Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas and Sardar Manishanker Trivedi will speak.

"HUSEIN-DAY"

There will be a public meeting today (Sunday) at "Kesar Baug" Dongri at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to commemorate Husein.

A number of well-known speakers belonging to different communities will speak on "Martyrdom of Husein."

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri (ex-Judge) will preside.

Special accommodation has been made for ladies.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a lecture on "Means to achieve knowledge of God" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "Bhagwad Gita" today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd) to-day (Sunday) Swami Parmanand will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Religion" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Alathur Brothers Siva Subramanian and Srinivasan—vocal, Sriman Jayarama Aiyar—Violin and Sriman Dakshinamurthi Asariar (disciple of Dakshinamurthi Pillai of Ganjira Fame) Mridangam, at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Schools Committee Office, Gilder Tank, Lamington Road, when Mr. S. R. Bhagwat from Poona will give a lecture on "New Methods for the Spread of Literacy." Mr. N. M. Talpade will preside.

ECHO OF ARMOURY RAID

Bengali Youth Arrested After Desperate Fight

FENI, April 4.

A young Bengali who is alleged to have escaped while in detention and wanted by the police for the last six years was arrested last night at Sahadevpur village, with two others after a desperate hand to hand fight wherein he received two bullet wounds. He is now in hospital in a precarious condition.

The police allege that he was in close touch with another Bengali who was the main figure of the Chittagong armoury raid of April 1930, and, who is still eluding the police.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

One of the arrested persons was found in possession of a loaded six-chamber revolver and a supply of cartridges. His arrest followed a fierce exchange of shots with the police culminating in hand to hand struggle. The other was armed with a swordstick.

A large number of searches are being simultaneously made all over the district in this connection. It is understood that the statements of the arrested men have been recorded.—A. P.

MANUAL LABOUR CLAUSE TO GO

(Continued from Page 20.)

form Indian National Congress Committees affiliated to the Indian National Congress, with the right of electing five delegates to the Congress and one to the A.I.C.C.

They may ask for a Special Committee to enquire into the conditions of Indians in Burma and suggest a course of action which the Congress should adopt in the matter.

There is also one suggestion by a delegate that in rural areas the Congress membership fee be reduced from four annas to one anna.

AN EXTENSIVE REPORT.

Congress activity during Rajendra Prasad's presidentship be reviewed in the annual report which will be presented to the A.I.C.C. on April 9. And then released to the press

The report is expected to be larger than usual and will indicate the extensive tour undertaken by the president and the work achieved by his campaign. As this is the first session after Congressmen have gone into the Assembly, the report may give a brief review of their activity indicating the extent to which they have fulfilled the mission entrusted to them.

The report may also be expected to refer to the question of political prisoners and repression and give a full account of work of Harijan Sewak Sangh, the Spinners' Association, the Village Industries Association and the Congress Jubilee celebrations.

It may also indicate the difficulties experienced in working of the Constitution adopted by the Bombay Congress and thereby provide an argument for the contemplated changes in the Constitution. In fact the framers of the report hope that it will answer those critics who think that the Congress movement during the year has been dull and inactive.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an expert weaving master and good designer for woollen Textiles Mills in Punjab. Pay according to experience. Apply No. 5875 "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL

Ambitious Engineers. Our free 250 page Handbook "Engineering Opportunities" will show you how you may obtain a recognised qualification in any branch of Engineering. Expert postal tuition only by English tutors. We guarantee—"No Pass—No Fee." Send for a copy to-day—Free! The British Institute of Engineering Technology, 72, Bombay Mutual Building, Bombay. (2822).

Free Bhishagratna Hakimisher by regular and postal training examination. Enclose 2 annas stamps:—Indian Homoeo-Institute, P.O. Sabarmati, Ahmedabad (India). (5867).

Wanted—Students who want to learn Homoeopathy by post or take the Diploma privately. Fees for L.M.H., M.B.H. and M.D.H. Rs. 10, 15 and 20 only. Apply Box No. 5868 "Bombay Chronicle".

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one second-hand hydraulic Press complete for pressing 400 lbs. cotton bale. One compound Engine of 100 I.H.P. and a boiler of 160 lbs. presser size 28' x 7'. The Manager Krishna Cotton Ginning Factory, Jawad Dist., (Neemuch). (5864).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Bargain !!! Wolseley four seater, owner driven, 30 miles gallon. Perfect condition, going cheap apply Box No. 5878, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Silky Poplin. Very decent, soft & durable. A gift for shirts and other garments. Best for the price. Size 18 yds. by 27" Price Rs. 4-8. And extra superfine quality size 12 yds. by 27". Price Rs. 4-14 per piece. Post free. Money refunded if unapproved. The Textile Co. of India, Ludhiana. A 105. (5820)

PLOTS & PREMISES FOR SALE.

Valuable Property Ramnivas No. 2 at Sandhurst Road, Parekh Street, will be sold by Auction at 4 P.M. on Monday, 6th April.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Do you Want to Earn Thousands? Utilise your brain and talents: Further particulars sent against 1 anna stamp. Post Bag No. 1026, Bombay, (5873).

ARE YOU MISSING THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE?

Then let Mr. A. Zubel, the eminent Psycho-analyst help you to get your heart's desires and place you in the world with other successful men and women. A faithful observance of his remarkable system of Applied Psychology will change the entire outlook of your life and make it easy for you to acquire happiness—health—winning personality—popularity and success. Write to-day for the Amazing Introductory Lesson which is now sent

FREE

A. ZUBEL, (Dept. B7), 216, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY 2.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to opium poisoning on the body of one Shripat Khandu Wadkar which was picked up from near a gutter in the Ripon Road on the morning of Thursday last.

Allauddin Raje, a waiter in a tea-shop at Madanpura deposed that he found the deceased in a raving condition in front of his shop on Wednesday night and eventually the deceased dropped down beside the gutter as if in sleep.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of opium poisoning in another case, that of Baboo Dhondiba who was admitted into the G. T. Hospital on 23rd March last and where he subsequently died.

Nana Dhondiba brother of Baboo deposed that they were both hawkers and on the morning of the day in question his brother complained of headache and went home.

Finding him unconscious, when he went home at noon, he admitted him in the hospital.

COOK'S DEATH

Yet another verdict of death due to opium poisoning voluntarily administered to himself was delivered by the Coroner's Jury this morning, on the body of a cook by name Kevalsingh Manchram. So far three fatal cases during last month of opium poisoning.

Kaveribai Mansukhram Divecha who was the employer of the deceased said that he went out at 9-30 p.m. on the night of 12th March. During the early hours she called him out for receiving the milk from the vendor but there was no response. The following morning not finding him at his work even at 8-30 a.m. she went up the landing to find him when she heard some groaning. On going up, she found the deceased with froth coming out his mouth.

The deceased was immediately sent to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died.

The Chemical Analyser's report says 'opium detected in quantity.'

In connection with the murder of a Marwadi at Matharpakadi on March 20 one Abdul Aziz was arrested by the Byculla Police on April 2nd.

The accused was in possession of some of the stolen property which are alleged to have been removed from the shop of Sagarmal Gulabchand which was broken open on the night in question and Bhagwanmal was stabbed to death.

The accused has been remanded to custody till the 6th of April by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court.

On a charge of theft of currency notes and cash correctly valued at Rs. 1,080, a post-man was arrested by Deputy Inspector Chowdhury under the Indian Post-office Act.

It appears one Kamruddin Fazaluddin absconded from Lahore on the 5th of March with moneys entrusted to him for payment. Enquiries at this end reveal that the accused was seen in the uniform of a postman at Lahore some years ago by those who were responsible for the arrest in Bombay.

He was accosted at Falkland Road by the Police officer who demanded his presence here. The accused made a clean breast of his alleged guilt and was put under arrest.

He was remanded into custody till the 17th April by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Mazgaon.

A woman who, at the sight of a stranger in her room at Colaba, raised an alarm was, it is alleged, slapped by the latter.

It was stated at the Esplanade Court to-day that Gustad J. Irani entered a room at the Panday Sanatorium at Colaba on Friday night and attempted to outrage the modesty of a woman.

The woman raised an alarm when, it is alleged, the Irani slapped her, and escaped.

The Irani was arrested this morning at Dhobi Talao.

Bail in the sum of Rs. 200 was allowed for ten days.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used: GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m), GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra: leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. 8-30 p.m. Talk: "The Conquest of the Air"—7. "The Major Task of our Generation," by Henri Bouche. 8-50 p.m. A Recital by Ambrose Gauntlett (Violincello) 9-10 p.m. A Religious Service, relayed from the Central Hall, Islington (Methodist). 10-0 p.m Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Light Orchestral Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

10-30 a.m. Eknath Hatiskar. In Light Music. 1. Alaya Bilwal. 2. Jivanpuri. 3. Sarang. 4. Hindustani Bhajan. 5. Marathi Bhajan. 6. Bairavi. 12-0 noon. The Radio Quartet. Leader Dominic J. Pereira. 5-30 p.m. A Programme of Hindustani Gramophone Records. 6-30 p.m. Relay from Afghan Memorial Church. 7-30 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-35 p.m. Gujerati Literature—1. By S. U. Sukla. M.A. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. Light Music. Bal Tarabai of Gadag. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Devonshire Cream. A. B. B. C Recorded Programme.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

11-0 a.m. Morning Prayer. (Relayed from the Church of the Redemption). 12-0 noon 'Children's Hour." Conducted by H. Rutter. 6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bhopali. 6-10 Brindar Singh Rawat. Pahari Geet. 6-30 p.m. P. S. Mukerji. Viola Solo. 6-35 p.m. Phool Chand Bhatta of Jaipur. Khayal and Thumri. 7-0 p.m. Mukerji. Sarod—Puriya. 7-5 p.m. Phool Chand Batto of Jaipur. Khayal Marva. 7-20 p.m. R. S. Choudhri Lajpat Rai. "Desh Bhagti." 7-30 p.m. Brindar Singh Rawat. Ghazals. 7-50 p.m. Phool Chand Chatta. Thumri Des. 8-0 p.m. K. B. Khalifa Mohd. Asadudiah. "Hindustan ki Kantab Kantab Khane." 8-15 p.m. Brindar Singh Rawat. Bhajans and Ghazals. 8-40 p.m. Harmonium Solo. 8-45 p.m. Phool Chand Bhatta. Ghazal Dadra. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Gardening in India. G. Morgan, M.L.A. 10-0 p.m. Marina Hotel Viennese Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres. 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

8-36 a.m. Time Signal. A Classical Programme. Ashfaq Hussain—Kheyal, Bhairo. 8-56 a.m. Mustaq Hussain—Kheyal, Ramkeli. 9-16 a.m. Manju Shahib—Kheyal, Ashavari. 9-36 a.m. Light Bengali Songs. Dhirendra Nath Das—Modern. 9-51 a.m. Gopal Chandra Sen Gupta—Modern. 10-6 a.m. Krishna Chandra Dey—Modern and Bhajan. 10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen by Chitra Gupta. 10-51 a.m. S.B. Musical Selections from the Studio Recorded). 11-6 a.m. SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Morning Musical Concert. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant. By kind permission of the management. Interval Item Artist: Summary of News in English. 6-6 p.m. SB Church Service relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral. 7-21 p.m. Vocal Music. Sreematy Maya Devi—Kheyal. 7-41 p.m. Sreematy Parul Chowdhury—Thungri. 7-56 p.m. Sreematy Kamala Roy—Modern Bengali. 8-11 p.m. Kumari Amiya Sircar—Modern Bengali. 8-26 p.m. Kumari Shyamali Rakshit—Modern Bengali. 8-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Kumari Shova Kundu—Seetar Solo. 8-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in Bengal. 9-6 SB p.m. News Bulletin in English. 9-21 p.m. SB Selected Items.

Grave Charge Against Pathan Money-Lender

BOMBAY: Saturday.

At the point of a knife, a Pathan moneylender, is alleged, on Friday, to have made a cashier in the Bombay Port Trust sign a note for Rs. 200.

The moneylender, it is stated, induced the cashier, Nariman Barjorji Contractor, to go to his residence at Bholwar Lane, Fort. The Cashier, it appears, had had dealings with the moneylender.

After the alleged note was signed, the cashier, it is stated, was fisted, and later removed to G. T. Hospital. A fracture of the ribs is suspected by the doctors.

Syed Sudar Syed Ghulam Hyder, the moneylender, was remanded on a bail of Rs. 100 for a fortnight by Mr. R. J. Mathalone at the Esplanade Court to-day.

Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay delivered judgment in the case in which James Melville Alder, Manager and Edward Patrick Max, Cashier of the Mayfair Furnishing Company were charged with criminal misappropriation of furniture valued at Rs. 400 belonging to the company.

The Magistrate held that the charge against James Melville Alder was not proved and ordered him to be acquitted.

Patrick Max was found guilty and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default, four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed that evidence of the prosecution witnesses was contradictory and could not be relied upon.

PROTEST AGAINST MODY'S AMENDMENT

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a mass meeting of workers will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. on the Lalbag Maidan. Mrs. Maniben Mulji will preside and Messrs. V. B. Karnik, S. P. Bhise, S. D. Patil, Kondvikar Bhogale and others will address the meeting. After the meeting a procession will be formed and will go round the Parel area.

The Kumar Rajah and the Kumar Rani of Chettinad who were on a short visit to Burma sailed for Madras yesterday.

HUMANITARIAN DAY IN BOMBAY

Procession And Feeding Of Animals Form Part Of Morning's Functions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As a part of the programme of the All-India Humanitarian Day Celebrations in Bombay, an imposing procession of leading humanitarians and volunteer corps with placards, posters, and music started from the Humanitarian League's office at Shroff Bazaar this morning and passing through Vithalvadi, Kalbadevi, Marwari Bazar, dispersed near Mumbadevi.

The Jain Volunteer Corps, Shri Gagras Volunteers, Govardhan Sanstha, Cloth Market Volunteers, Babu. P. P. Jain Scouts, Lohana Volunteers and others joined the procession. Messrs. R. S. Jhaveri, M. M. Shah, S. M. Ghadiali, G. G. Joshi, N. N. Dalal, Mr. Congreswalla, Dr. Modi were prominent among those who joined the procession.

Mahavir's Message

While thaking the various Volunteer Bodies and the public for participating in the procession, Mr. Mankar delivered the message of Shri Mahavir namely, "harmlessness is the highest religion" and pointed out the golden features of his life. He prayed for strength and courage to save fellow creatures from oppression.

About 300 poor men were then given rice and animals were fed with grass.

Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held at 7 p.m. to-day at the Blavatsky Lodge under the auspices of 30 Associations when eminent speakers like Mr. Horniman and others will address.

The Calcutta Corporation confirmed Dr. L. M. Biswas in the post of Health Officer in the grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,500 plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100 per month with effect from April 1, 1936.

THE EXCELSIOR Three Shows To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

A GREAT HUMAN DRAMA OF THE SEA

"TURN OF THE TIDE"

with

JOHN GARRICK, JOAN MAUDE, SAM LIVESAY, J. FISHER WHITE, GERALDINE FITZGERALD,

It is a Beautiful film for the whole family.

A BRITISH NATIONAL FILM.

Manual Labour Clause To Go

'CANTABS' WIN BOAT RACE

Oxnonians Beaten By Five Lengths In Thrilling Finish

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 4.

Cambridge won the Boat Race. Official Distance: Five lengths. Time: Twenty-one minutes and six seconds.

There were usual animated scenes associated with Boat Race and the Soccer International. Cold weather and brizzling rain failed to dampen the spirits of the early invaders of whom 40,000 were from Scotland, who leave for Wembley after the race. The bridge and vantage points along the towpath were taken up by enthusiasts who for several hours had to wait in dismal weather. The crews rose at 7-30 a.m.

Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side. Cambridge led slightly at the start both stroking 36 but Oxford drew ahead at the boathouses and maintained a slight lead at Beverly Brook, Fulham football ground.

Oxford's powerful stroking gained them a quarter length lead at Craven Steps, but Cambridge pulled them back almost to level at the mile-post, both stroking 29.

Oxford made an effort and took half a length's lead at Harrods, stroking 34, Cambridge now stroking 32. Oxford had still half a length's lead at Hammersmith Bridge and increased their advantage to three-quarters at Lead Mills both stroking 31.

OXFORD STILL LEADS

Cambridge spurted but Oxford led at two miles. Cambridge led by a quarter-length at the Doves but Oxford were dogged and retrieved at the Mall, both going splendidly, especially Cambridge who were a quarter of a length ahead at Chiswickeyot.

Cambridge led half a length at Chiswicksteps, then spurted brilliantly to 37 strokes and led by one and a half lengths at three miles, Oxford now stroking 35.

Oxford pulled back half a length at the Devonshire Meadows but Cambridge rowed unflurriedly and steadily drew into three lengths' lead at Barnesbridge, both now stroking 36.

CAMBRIDGE WINS

Cambridge led two-and-a-half lengths at Whitehart and had a lead of four lengths at Mortlake Brewery. As the boats came into sight of the finish, Cambridge went all out stroking 36. Oxford spurted magnificently but Cambridge won in great style.

None of the Cantabs appeared distressed and the Oxnonians, apart from Garside and Cherry sat up manfully.

THIRTEENTH WIN

Cambridge won the thirteenth successive boat race beating Oxford five lengths over the four and a quarter mile course from Putney to Mortlake. Laurie, the Cambridge stroke, said that it was the best race in 5/6 years. "We had to row to the utmost and the win was by far the best I rowed in."

The intermediate times were Craven Steps 2/40; mile 4/42; Hammersmith 8/45; Chislicksteps 13/5; Barnes Bridge 17/34; Finish 21/6; Oxford 21/24.

NO REFERENCE TO COLONIES

LONDON, April 4.

It is officially learned that at the Eden-Ribbentrop interview on Thursday no reference was made to the German claim for colonial equality.—Reuter.

Speculations About Future Programme

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

Pendulum Swings In Favour Of Anti-Office View?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

With over four lakhs of primary voters enrolled during 1935/36 by Congress organizations the Congress leaders claim that the Bombay Constitutional Experiments has in the main succeeded in its purpose. But at same time they are anxious to carry out such changes in constitution as would improve its machinery for Congress propaganda and help Congress candidates in winning the elections during the forthcoming general elections to Provincial Legislatures. Criticisms of the Bombay Constitution, having already been subjected to scrutiny by the sub-committee of the Working Committee at Delhi a few days ago, it is learnt that most of those objections will be met by suitable changes and lengthy resolutions incorporating these changes will be moved officially at the meeting of the A.I.C.C., at Lucknow. The principal objection has been to what is called the "manual labour" cause. This clause as a Franchise under the constitution can now be regarded as being deleted.

The subscription of four annas for membership can be either in cash or in kind.

INCREASED DELEGATION

The strength of the All India Congress Committee is proposed to be one-eighth of the number of delegates instead of one-twelfth thus making a maximum of 293 instead of 166 under the Bombay Constitution.

The strength of Provincial Congress Committee is also proposed to be increased and as for Presidentship of the Congress it is recommended that a candidate should be declared elected when he secures at least 40 per cent. of votes polled; a fresh election of the president is being provided for in case of emergency. At present under the Bombay Constitution one delegate is sent to the A.I.C.C. for every 500 members on the rolls of primary Congress membership. It is said that with a view to meet the criticisms offered in this respect, one delegate will be made returnable for every 250 primary members. The maximum number of delegates will probably be fixed with reference to the census of 1931, thus increasing it to approximately 2,345.

As regards the question of programme, the Congress Working Committee will sit here on the 6th and 7th and it is likely it will move to Lucknow on the 8th and continue further deliberations there. During two days sittings here the main task will be to adopt such a programme as would appeal to the masses.

SWING OF PENDULUM

It is said that quite a substantial proportion of delegates, especially those from Madras, Behar, Bombay and Gujerat were favourably inclined towards the acceptance of offices, but the recent reactions are stated to indicate that the pendulum has swung somewhat against that view.

The position seems, therefore, to show that, whereas Congress would undoubtedly fight the next elections to the Legislatures, the Lucknow Session may not permit the acceptance of offices to be included in the election programme. While unanimity may be achieved in this respect, the question that is likely to cause serious consideration is what programme will be outlined for the Congress candidates.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT.

Pandit Jawaharlal will suggest what he considers appropriate in his Presidential Address, but before that address is delivered, the Congress Working Committee would have formed its views. The suggestion which may hold the field ultimately is that the Congress programme be designated not "Socialist" but "Anti-Imperialist" and that on this basis various elements in the country will be rallied. Indeed this plan is further reinforced by the decision of the Socialists not to hold any conference of their own during Lucknow Session, but to organise "Anti-Imperialist Rally" at Lucknow, where Sardar Sardool Singh Caveeshar, President of the Anti-Office League, will inaugurate a debate on April 9 and invite pro-office speakers to debate the matter out.

WHAT WORKERS MAY EXPECT.

The Working Committee meeting at Allahabad would thus be expected to lay down the definite programme which should hold out hopes to peasants and labourers and other elements in the body-politic, of what they may expect from Congress should it be in power one day.

Thus, for instance, peasants and tenants may be told of the extent to which their burden will be either wiped out or relieved in respect of land revenue or rent; labourers may be told of a certain minimum wage and working-hours and other beneficial services which will be assured them by the State, particularly as a condition precedent to the grant of protection to industries, and indication may be given of the manner of how the unemployment problem may be tackled and public expenditure reduced.

UNITY OF ACTION.

Thus the Working Committee may be expected to find a solution which would maintain unity of action and not alienate either the Left-wingers by over-emphasis on the Parliamentary programme or cause a split by adopting a full-fledged Socialist creed and programme.

Gandhiji's advice and help will prove to be the most valuable in providing a common programme, because both the sides believe that between the two schools of thought, Gandhism still provides a common ground for Congress activity. This does not mean that, whatever formula the Congress Working Committee adopts would get through without much debate in A.I.C.C. or the open session.

The numerous resolutions given notice of by a few Socialists, are indicative of the fact that they, at any rate, wish openly to declare their belief in abolishing "Landlordism," feudal levies, land revenue and charging income-tax on all agricultural income above Rs. 500, nationalisation of key-industries and freedom of labour from "conditions bordering on serfdom."

There are other resolutions too. One of them proposes the acceptance of office under constitution subject to fulfilment of the programme outlined by the Karachi Congress.

Sardar Sardul Singh Cavasheer, President of the Anti-Office League, who resigned membership of the Working Committee, has also sent in number of resolutions putting forward his point of view favouring deadlocks under Reforms.

ABOLISH STATES

The Indian States also figure and one delegate's suggestion seems to be to work for the abolition of such States.

There are one or two resolutions which are reported to criticise Italy over the Ethiopian war and demand that if a future war takes place India should not participate in it.

INDIANS ABROAD.

Burma delegates headed by Sardar Ganga Singh are likely to put forward the special case of Indians in Burma who would stand disaffiliated after the separation of Burma from India and would like to propose that any foreign country, where no less than 50 Indian residents adopt the Congress creed, be allowed to

(Continued on Page 18 Col. 2.)

AMY MOLLISON'S PROGRESS

Spends Cold And Windy Night In Flight Over Sahara

(SPECIAL CABLE)

COLOMBECHAR, April 4.

"It is too early to say whether I will continue to the Cape but it does not seem likely" said Mrs. Amy Mollison in an interview to "Reuter."

She declared it was too dark last night to see the extent of the damage and did not know whether it was possible to complete the repairs locally. The machine was damaged while taking off again in the direction of Niamey across the Sahara."

She added "My flight yesterday was the coldest and windy. I arrived much later than I expected but the 'plane went magnificently."

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SOLE SELLING AGENTS:—POHOOMULL BROS., (INDIA.) KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO (Surya)—"Bhakta Nandanar" Daily at 4-45 and 8 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Rose Marie" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Mystery Woman". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Turn of the Tide" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Milky Way." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Strike Me Pink". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"A Midsummer Night's Dream" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Southern Maid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS

The "Sarkari's Health Home" will hold a physical culture exhibition and variety entertainment to-day (Sunday) at the Empire to-day, at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Union, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at the DeLisle Road Maidan.

Messrs. Varaskar, Powar, Sarang, Bhatre, Kadam, Budhaji Bhadkar and others will address the meeting.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Devi Dja
The PAVLOVA of the EAST
Devi Ratna
AND THE ROYAL

Balinese Dancers

6 STARS—30 DANCERS
100 ARTISTES!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 & As. 9.
Few Reserved Seats at Rs. 4-8.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 14, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 12, 1354
Parsi: Avan 2, 1305
Hightide: 11-24 23-28
Lowtide: 5-05 17-13
Sunrise: 6h 30m
Sunset: 6h 54m.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

The 16th annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

'G' WARD CONGRESS

The annual general meeting of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) in the office of the Committee at 8-30 a.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

In connection with Ramanavami festival, there will be a grand procession with a well decorated Chariot (Ratham) with the Nadaswaram Party to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

3 ARTS CRUISE

3 Arts Show Boat Moon Dance Cruise will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p. m. from the Gate of India. Fee Rs. 2; and working girls and children Re. 1. Light refreshments at popular prices.

MAHALAXMI AGRICULTURAL SHOW

K. B. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mahomad, Collector of Thana, will open the Mahalaxmi Agricultural Show to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The members of the Social Workers' Society, will visit the Parsi Ward J. J. Hospital to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.). The members will meet at the gate of the Ward.

RAMANUJAM CHALLENGE SHIELD

Mr. J. Charanjiva will preside and distribute the Trophies to the Winners and Runners-up of the Ramanujam Badmington Challenge Shield at 7 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Tilak Nagar Club, Matunga.

ANJUMAN TARAQI URDU

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Taraqi, there will be a public lecture at Chowpatty Sands to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., Mr. Nami Sandilvi will speak on Linguistic Unity. Allamah Agha Mahshar Shirazi will preside.

FILMS EXHIBITION

An exhibition of educational films will be held, under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Central Cinema, Girgaum, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. S. G. Warty in the Ananda Vihara near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Shri Ramkrishna and Bhagwan Buddha."

A LECTURE ON SRI RAMAKRISHNA

Under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture at 5-30 p.m. to-day at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on "Shri Ramakrishna and Aggressive Hinduism."

HARIKIRTAN AT VILE PARLE

Girjashankar Damodar Trivedi, the renowned Kirtankar of Amreli, will make Harikirtan of Bhakta Prabhudas on Monday (6th instant) at 9 p.m. at Laxmidas Bhatt's Chawl, Gandhi Chowk, Vile Parle. The function is open to the public.

SAMASTA NAGAR MANDAL

A meeting of all Nagar residents of Bombay and Suburbs has been arranged to celebrate Hatkeshwar Patotsava, under the presidentship of Sjt. Vinayak Nandshanker Mehta to-day (Sunday) in Vanita Vishram Hall at 4 p. m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Our Yuga and Kali-Yuga", will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

KHAR RESIDENTS' MEETING

A Khar residents' meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion 10th Road, Khar, under the presidency of Dr. G. S. Ghurye, to take measures in connection with the inadequate water supply.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The second lecture of a series arranged under the auspices of the Brahmin Seva Mandal will be delivered by Mr. P. S. Patke, B.A. on "League of Nations" at 9 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Mandal at Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar. Mr. S. S Navare will preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Horoscopes are being discussed by a group of members of the Society in their weekly classes held at Saraswati Mandir at the foot of Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road.

Those who are desirous of having their horoscope read are requested to attend from 5 to 6 p.m. every Sunday.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshaw Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes which are at present conducted in the hall.

N. KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAMAN SANGH

A general meeting of the Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Sangh's Offices at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for electing a Chairman and eight members of the Managing Committee as well as two Auditors for the current year.

At the conclusion of the above meeting another meeting will be held at the same place to congratulate Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, on h's appointment as a Judge of the Small Causes Court.

"A SOUTHERN MAID"

At The Wellington

Babe Daniels is the star at the Wellington this week in that delightful musical "A Southern Maid" supporting her are Clifford Mollison, Lupino Lane and Harry Welchman. It is a delightful romantic comedy plentifully besprinkled with tuneful songs, lilting melodies of the South.

DA'IRATU'L-ADAB

A meeting of the members of the Da'ira will be held to-day (Sunday) at the residence of Mr. Z. A. Barni, Mohammad Manzil, 135, Dadar, Main Road opposite Municipal 'F' Ward at 5-30 p.m. "A critical review of Shahnama" will be read by Mr. Mahmud Barelvi. Mr. Akbar Yar Khan will be the host.

— SEE PAGE 18 —

THE Regal

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

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Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

Enlarge Your Vocabulary by Thousands of Expressive Words;
Use the Right Word in the Right Place;
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Dr. Govind K. Deshpande, M.D., returned to Bombay on Thursday, by s.s. "Viceroy of India" from Vienna, where he had gone to attend upon the Maharani of Savantwadi.

COMMERCIAL N.C.O. WITH BRITAIN

Sardul Singh's Resolution For Lucknow

LAHORE, April 4.

Commercial non-co-operation with Britain as a protest against the "selfish and unsympathetic" policy of British statesmen towards Indian needs and aspirations is suggested in a resolution forwarded by Sardar Sardul Singh, Caveshar, ex-member of the Congress Working Committee, for discussion at the Lucknow Congress session. The resolution calls upon the Congress Committees to concentrate their energies on the organising of public opinion in this direction, though always keeping in view that nothing shall be done by Indians which is not legitimate and peaceful.

A second resolution after reiterating the resolve to reject the new Constitution urges non-acceptance of ministerial offices by Congressmen "as such action will be against the spirit of the Congress resolution, rejecting the new Constitution and was bound further to affect adversely the organisation of the masses".—A.P.

REPRESENTATION TO INDIANS ABROAD

A Burma Amendment To Congress Constitution

RANGOON, April 4.

It is understood that Sardar Ganga Singh, M.L.C., (Member of the All-India Congress Committee) and Mr. R.R. Gharekhan, president and secretary respectively of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee, who sailed for Calcutta 'en route' to Lucknow to attend the session, will move the amendment to the Congress constitution of which they have already given notice, to secure representation of Indians overseas on the Indian National Congress.

It is understood that Sardar Ganga Singh before proceeding to Lucknow will attend the 9th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employees as the representative of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, at Delhi.—United Press.

Dohad Peasants Confer

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Taluqa Village Up-lift Committee and Jeshawada Group Village Uplift Committee, the Conference of Bhils and Patelia peasants of Dohad Taluqa was held at Jeshawada a village 8 miles away from Dohad. Mr. M. D. Bhatt, I.C.S. the Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals, presided.

Strengthen Congress During National Week

CELEBRATIONS IN CITY WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The citizens of Bombay are no doubt conscious of their duties and responsibilities in regard to the celebration of the National Week which begins on the 6th of April and ends on the 13th. For the last 17 years, the nation has been observing this Week year after year and with greater enthusiasm every time. The Week is generally devoted to the constructive activities of the Congress.

URGENT NEED

The most urgent and immediate task before us is the enrolment of the Congress members. The strength of the Congress organisation mainly depends on the numbers of the primary members of the Congress organisations. It cannot be a strong organisation unless thousands and lakhs of people are registered on our lists. We have, therefore, to appeal to the citizens of Bombay to lose no time in enrolling themselves as Congress members during the National Week. For the purpose of enrolment Congress volunteers will move from place to place and the offices of the District Congress Committees and also the Office of the B. P. C. C. at the Congress House will be kept open throughout all these days. The enrolment at the Congress House will be in respect of all the seven wards.

WEEK'S PROGRAMME

We have also to request the citizens of Bombay to put national flags at their residential places as a symbol of national unity and national determination.

During the days of the National Week, there will be Pheries to hawk Khaddar and products of village industries. Besides these activities, there will be meetings in various wards at which political and other activities of the Congress will be explained.

We once again appeal to the citizens of Bombay to take their full share in the successful observance of the Week and thereby maintain the prestige and the tradition of the Congress organisation in the city.

To inaugurate the 'National Week' there will be a mass meeting to-morrow (Monday), the 6th April, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chaupatty Sands under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. Messrs. K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi, Nagindas T. Master, Jamnadas Dwarkandas and others will address the meeting.

IN "F" WARD

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee write:—

The following programme has been fixed for the Ward for observance of National Week:—

6-4-36 Anti-Repression Day, Public meeting at Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, 5-30 p.m.

7-4-36 Anti-Constitution Day, Public meeting, Naigaum Chawls, 5-30 p.m.

8-4-36 Political Sufferers' Day, Public meeting at Sion, 5-30 p.m.

9-4-36 Kamgar Day, Public meeting at Sewree, 5-30 p.m.

10-4-36 Congress Membership Day and Public meeting at Gold Mohor Mill Maidan at 5-30 p.m.

11-4-36 Anti-War Day, Public meeting at Napoo Hall Gardens, Matunga at 8-30 p.m.

12-4-36 Congress Day: Cycle Pheri at 5-30 a.m. followed by Flag Salutation at 8-15 a.m. at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel. Public meeting at 5-30 p.m. at the Lal Maidan.

13-4-36 Jallianwala Day, Public meeting at Kamgar Maidan at 5-30 p.m.

The members of the Managing Council and volunteers of the Committee will be going out every day during the week from house to house to enrol Congress members.

The Committee invites the co-operation of Trade Unions and other organisations willing to co-operate in the work of Congress to co-operate with the Committee in making the National Week programme a complete success.

FREE PASSES FOR POOR WORKERS

U. P. Congress Control Board's Decision

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

At an emergent meeting of the Congress Board of Control held here to-day, it was decided, firstly, to issue free passes for attending the Lucknow Congress, to those Congress workers who cannot afford to purchase them and secondly to take out the presidential procession not from the Lucknow Railway Station but from a place within the city.

Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon and others were present at the meeting.—United Press.

The late Seth Nathmalji Chordia, who passed away on 30th March at Neemuch at the age of 61, was a well-known philanthropist and social reformer.

He recently made a donation of Rs. 70,000 for opening a training school for girls (Kanya Gurukul) at Neemuch. The fund is in the hands of seven trustees among whom are Messrs. Jamnalalji Bajaj, Veiji Lakhamshi Napoo and T.G. Shah. He was elected president of the Rajputana-Malwa Congress Committee and had been in jail for a period of one year, during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION

Novel Departure From The Past

LUCKNOW, April 4.

A novel departure will be made in taking out the Presidential Procession on April 8, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives here. Instead of a procession of cars, horses, flags, and volunteers shouting slogans, the President-elect, accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, members of the Reception Committee and one representative from each of the Provinces, hundred volunteers and thirtyfive lady volunteers will walk a mile and a half with one official flag and raising official slogans at appointed places.

Two volunteers on horse-back will lead the procession instructing the crowds with megaphones. The Reception Committee will express its hope to the public to extend its co-operation and watch the procession from behind the line of volunteers instead of joining in the procession on breaking through the cordon round the President.—A. P.

Tumultuous and Blazing Drama of Warlike Nation of the Frontier !

They loved
because they quarrelled every moment !

They loved
because they sacrificed everything for each-other !

They loved
because they wanted to die together whatever come may.

EAST INDIA'S Gul Hamid Production

KHYBER-PASS

Starring:—GUL HAMID himself an Afghan with Patience Cooper, Muzharkhan, Indoobala, Pahelwan.

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45. Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45.

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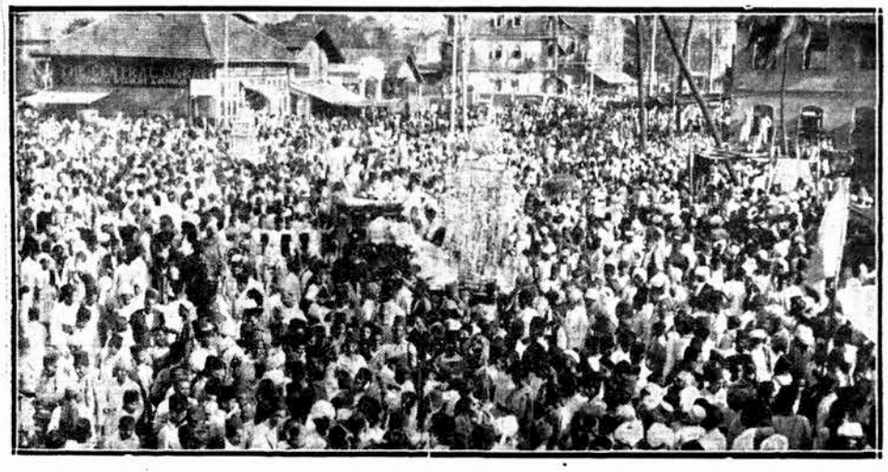

Bombay Muslims mustered strong at Bandra on Friday and took out tazias.

NO CHANGE OF RELIGION

Rabidas Conference Expresses Full Faith In Hinduism

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 4.

At the third session of the A. I. Rabidas Conference held at Monghyr, an important resolution, strongly disapproving Dr. Ambedkar's resolve to leave the Hindu fold as it was a wrong and unwise move and would solve the Depressed Classes' problem in no way, was adopted.

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, General Secretary of the A. I. Rabidas Mahasabha and Secretary of the A. I. Depressed Classes' League and supported among others by Mr. Sheonandanlal, Prominent Dusadh leader, while expressing firm faith in the Hindu religion opined that Dr. Ambedkar's announcement was a moral challenge to the so-called Caste Hindus and it was for them to do away with distinctions based on birth as early as possible in order to consolidate the Hindu society and save it from impending catastrophe.

Choudhury Biharilal of Dehra Dun and Jagjiwan Ram of Patna were elected President and General Secretary respectively of the A. I. Rabidas Mahasabha for 1936-37.

Other resolutions regarding the removal of social abuses were also adopted at the Conference.

RAMNAVMI CLASH CONDEMNED

Dr. Kitchlew Pleads For Communal Amity

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 3.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of Anti-Communal League in Jallianwala Bagh yesterday, a condemnatory resolution against incidents of Ramnavami and Mehdi processions which led to communal fracas was unanimously passed. A committee of five citizens of this place was appointed to investigate into the cause of the trouble.

Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew, in the course of his speech, made an impassioned plea for communal unity, mutual understanding and concord. The need for unity was greater to-day than ever before. The speaker felt sure that responsible Muslims and Hindus dissociated themselves from such acts of vandalism as were attempted by some irresponsible men on the day. Paying tribute to the greatness of Shri Ramchandra Dr. Kitchelew said that his birthday should be celebrated with equal religious fervour by Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.

Lady Volunteers for the ensuing Congress are being trained at the Zanana Park, Lucknow, by Mrs. Safia Khan ('nee' Miss Safia Somji of Bombay), who is seen on the extreme left.

INFORMAL TALK AMONG LEADERS?

Future Congress Policy And Programme

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, is arriving here this evening from Patna.

It is understood that before Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and members of the Working Committee and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai leave for Allahabad, informal talks will be held among the Congress leaders in regard to the important resolutions relating to the Congress Policy and, programme which will come up for discussion first at Allahabad and later at Lucknow.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is able to move about a little now. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai saw him this morning.—United Press.

GANDHIJI REACHES ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Murilal arrived here this morning at about 5-15 a.m. and detrained at Prayag station. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kirplani were present to receive him. Gandhiji and party walked to Anand Bhawan where he is staying.—A. P.

FUTURE OF CONGRESS NATIONALISTS

Press Report Contradicted

BENARES, April 3.

The "Associated Press" is reliably informed that the statement published in newspapers that an agreement has been reached between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in consequence of which Pandit Malaviya will make a formal announcement at the open session of the Congress of the dissolution of the Congress Nationalist Party is incorrect.

There has been a talk between Pandit Malaviya and some other members of the Congress Nationalist Party and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other Congressmen to bring about an agreement between the Congress and the Congress Nationalist Party, but no definite agreement has yet been reached.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya is contemplating an extension of his tour to South India in connection with Harijan work after the Congress session.—A. P.

NO FREEDOM FOR SOCIALIST

Calcutta Leader Detained After Release From Prison

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Socialist leader Abdul Halim of the Ganasakti Publishing House, who was sentenced to one year and nine months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition, was released this morning after serving out his term.

Immediately on his release at the jail gate he was served with an order of detention under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and arrested.

Publishing House Raided.

The police raided the Ganasakti Publishing House in the early hours of this morning and seized a lot of literature including a file of "Congress Socialist," "Naya Mazdur", etc. Manoranjan Roy and Shamsul Huda of the Meerut case were arrested by the police.—United Press.

LUCKNOW, April 3.

Gandhiji is coming back to Lucknow on April 8.—United Press.

DISOBEYED POLICE ORDER

29 Muslims Arrested At Kasur

LAHORE, April 4.

A report has been received here that 29 Muslims were arrested last night at Kasur, thirty miles from here for alleged defiance of orders under Section 144, prohibiting processions on account of the strained relations between Shias and Sunnis over the Mohurram procession.

The arrested persons have been enlarged on bail.—A. P.

It is understood that Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar of the Calcutta University will go to Rangoon on April 7 from Calcutta to preside over the Religious Convention to be held in Rangoon in connection with the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Celebrations in Burma.

LOVELORN

It is Jean Muir's film fate always to love, but not to be loved. She's lovelorn again as "Helena" in "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

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Director:

MOTI B. GIDWANI

AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum, Bombay, 4.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

The New Harijans

Have you heard of the New Harijans? Yes? No?—If you have taken any interest in the proceedings of India's (so-called) parliament, you ought to know your new Harijans by now. They richly deserve the soubriquet—those new Harijans. The law of the meeting of the extremes' holds good everywhere, and after being removed by worlds of difference, these two strata of society have at last met under a common banner. Indeed, when one begins to think of it, the old and the new Harijans seem to have much in common. Both of them live their lives apart from the common herd. If the old Harijans have their problem of lack of sufficient air in their hovels, their new brethren have also to suffer from the rarefied atmosphere of the hills. The old Harijans of our villages are said to be obliged to go for miles for their water: the new Harijans, alas, have to traverse whole oceans for drinking their waters at Vichy or Carlsbad. The old Harijans have to suffer from heat and cold for lack of clothing: the new Harijans also have to expose themselves to the scorching sun on the sands of Juhu or Riviera for developing the correct kind of tan. The old Harijans have to worship their gods in their homes, because they are denied acess to the temples: the new Harijans have gone one better by transforming their homes altogether into the Temples of the God of Gold. And the analogy can be extended still further, till one is almost perplexed as to whom to pity more, the Old or the New Harijans! Somebody ought really to request their respective high-priests, Dr. Ambedkar and Sir Homi Mody, to discuss it out, in the interests of the public. And finally, it is so appropriate indeeed, that while it was the divine inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi which invented the (now) old name, the credit of conferring this latest title upon Sir Homi Mody and his brotherhood should go to the brilliant grey matter of Sir James Grigg.

* * * *

"Bombay Standard"

For once, Sir Nripen Sircar had to eat his own words. His sarcastic, biting, tongue has had a long run in the present session of the Assembly, and as usual it has run riot. But for once, he overshot the mark, and he was rightly pulled up by the Bombay member for his disparaging reference to "Bombay Standard." From the newspaper reports, it is difficult to understand what exactly was at the back of Sir Nripen's tongue (which is the same thing as saying 'at the back of his mind' when he committed his "faux pas." Of course, he meant no compliment, that is not Sir Nripen's role! But his observation must have been probably influenced by the time-honoured controversy between Bombay and Calcutta. That controversy one believed, however, had been settled long ago—in Bombay's favour, and the efforts of the ex-Advocate-General of Calcutta to give one below the belt from his privileged position, rightly recoiled upon him.

* * * *

A Strike Causerie

If, as the phrase goes, the men in the moon were to hear the hullabaloo, that was raised over the taxi-drivers' strike in Bombay, they would almost feel that this city was in the throes of some major calamity. The newspapers have of course, published descriptions of the scenes of confusion and pandemonium and what-not. But come to think of it, by how many of us was the absence of the taxi service been personally felt? The nearest approach to a taxi of most of us is when we are actually knocked down by one and may-be, carried by the chastened driver to the nearest hospital or morgue. And with those thirteen hundred cars not hurtling hither and thither, the great-hearted public of Bombay could indulge with a vengeance in its well-known prophensities of jay-walking , moon-gazing, star-counting or cross-word-solving in the middle of the highway. Of course one must not forget the private cars, which are yet serving as a fly in the ointment.

* * * *

The Thankless Muse

Roshan Lall, the self-appointed Poet-Laureate of India, will have plenty of time now to contemplate the Thankless Muse in his solitary cell, and to convince himself that "Stonewalls DO a prison make," inspite of the blundering Byron. It is sad, indeed, to consider the straits to which this climber over Parnassus is reduced. To the perils of rhyme and metre is now added that of the prison! Roshan Lall's unfulfilled efforts to find some worthy recipients for his poetic outbursts richly deserve the passing tribute of a sigh. As every tyro who has ever tried his hand at verifying knows, it is, in the first instance, extremely difficult to find a subject, which has not already been dealt with ad nauseam by our poetic predecessors. After having successfully searched for a subject, and after having laboriously delivered oneself of one's inspiration, one is faced with the problem of finding an appreciative audience. Editors those days are so prosaic and hard-headed. And modern maidens so sophisticated and hard-hearted! They simply laugh you out, if you any longer liken their faces to the moon, or their tresses to the clouds. Roshan Lall was, however, equal to the task. First he got some visiting-cards, with B.A. (Oxford) after his name (That Home of Lost Causes apparently, yet provides a hopeful handle). Next, he styled himself not an ordinary, garden poet, mark ye, but a Poet-Laureate. That changes all the outlook,—at least it did for his victims! Then he offered to compose suitable odes and dedicate them to the parties concerned, encased in excellent gold frames. It ought to be noted that the advances he took from his clients were for the frames merely: the service of his muse was absolutely free and gratis. And if the poor fellow forgot all about that mercenary contract, in the divine pangs of poetic creation, well, one ought rather to commisserate with him than condemn him to jail!

* * * *

Worship The Mayor!

Children of the elementary schools of a certain city were specially assembled once, to witness a great civic function. The next day, as usual, they were asked to write an essay on what they saw the previous day. Here is the contribution of a bright little girl: "When we were all assembled in the Town Hall, a gentleman came in and said 'Worship the Mayor.' So we all stood up and worshipped the Mayor."

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W2-36

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Separate Sind

This week witnessed a most memorable event in the annals of the Bombay Presidency. For on April 1st, the literally epoch-making separation of Sind took place, and that-far-flung province of the Bombay Presidency emerged as a full-fledged and autonomous unit of the coming All-India Federation. The union of Sind with Bombay has basis neither in geography nor cultural affinity. Even ethnologically Sind stands well apart from Bombay. Their union is just one of those historical accidents, with which British history abounds, and ever since Sir Charles Napier subjugated Sind, it has been administratively annexed to Bombay. It has been a most fruitful alliance as far as Sind is concerned, and if to-day, after eighty-nine years, she is enabled to start upon her own independent career, a large amount of the credit of this consummation must legitimately go to Bombay. The people of Bombay have nothing but good wishes for Sind, even though the separation of Sind means so much territorial shrinkage of the Presidency. May the new Sind reach to her full stature under the new dispensation!

Doom Of Ottawa

The Legislative Assembly met only for one day during the week, but that day provided sufficient sensation for a week, and plenty of food for thought to the Government for many months to come. Monday was the last day of the momentous debate on the Ottawa Pact, and by passing Mr. Jinnah's motion recommending the Government to denounce that much-denounced Pact, the Opposition inflicted a most crushing defeat upon the Treasury benches. The majority of five with which the motion was passed, though small, is very revealing when viewed in its proper perspective. Government are now in a most unenviable position thanks to the promise they gave in a magnanimous mood to the last Assembly (there were no Gandhi-caps in the Assembly then!) to abide by the vote of the Assembly in the matter of terminating or continuing the pact. Three years have since passed by, years in which the trade of India has consistently suffered. But Monday provided the undoing of 'the Ottawa Plot,' as the Congress member from Bombay termed it, and it is hoped that India will soon be finally free from the shackles of an imposed Imperial preference.

Bon Voyage

Yesterday the team of Indian Cricketers, which is to prove its mettle in the native home of Cricket sailed by the S.S. "Viceroy of India." They carry with them the best wishes of all their countrymen, and it is hoped, that they will keep India's cricket flag flying in England. The team represents the cream of India's cricketing talent, and if they play one for all and all for their country, they will surely be able to bring the Ashes back with them. Bon Voyage and Best Luck to all of them.

Bombay's Triumph

Bombay has retained the Ranji Trophy for the second year in succession by beating Madras by a handsome margin. These fresh laurels will now finally silence the Jeremiahs, who have been criticising the 'lowered standard' of Bombay cricket, and give fresh impetus to our young blood. Incidentally, one cannot help noting, again, that though Bombay has won a well-deserved victory, it is robbed of much of its popular glory, thanks to the bungling of the Central Board. It is to be hoped that next year the championship matches will be managed in a more businesslike manner.

Our New Mayor

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has succeeded Mr. K. F. Nariman as the Mayor for the next official year, and there is no doubt that his election will be widely welcomed. Mr. Mehta has already a long experience of municipal affairs to his credit, and, of course, he is one of the most prominent Labour leaders in the whole of India. Indeed, in his speech of thanks, he called himself the first Labour Mayor of the city. There is, therefore, every reason to trust that Mr. Mehta will continue the good work initiated by his predecessor in office, especially in the matter of the betterment of the poorer quarters of the city and the extension of education.

The Taxi Strike

All efforts for an amicable settlement of the taxi tariff question proving abortive, the taxi drivers of the city went on strike on April 1st, according to the decision arrived at by their Union. When one considers all the pros and cons of the situation, one verily comes to feel that the All-Fools' Day was the most appropriate day for the final precipitation of the crisis. The public is, of course, baffled by the ukase of the six-annas-a-mile scale issued by the Police Commissioner. Fortunately so far the strike is conducted without the least untoward incident, and negotiations are yet being continued. It is to be hoped that a compromise will be soon arrived at, which will be satisfactory to both the sides.

Dr. Viegas' Statue

One of the last official acts of Mr. Nariman as a Mayor, was the unveiling of a bronze statue of the late Dr. Viegas at Dhobi Talao. In thus perpetuating the memory of Dr. Viegas, the city has only paid a just tribute to the great services he has rendered for our civic welfare. As Mr. Nariman observed 'He was not only a civic father in name, but he looked after civic affairs with real parental care? The statue is a fine piece of workmanship, and was executed by Mr. B. V. Talim.

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'KAMALA GATE' FOR MOTINAGAR

Preparations For Lucknow Session Nearing Completion

LUCKNOW, April 3.

With only four days for them to complete the arrangements in connection with the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress, the workers of Motinagar are toiling hard. The main entrance gate has been erected and named after Mrs. Kamala Nehru as "Kamla Gate." This gate is a beautiful piece of art and attracts one's notice from far of.

The main road passing in between the bazars on both the sides has been named as "Asharfi Road after the name of the late Mahesh Prasad Asharfi who died during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. As one enters the main gate and comes to the open square where the life-size bust of Pandit Motilal Nehru, who breathed his last in Lucknow, is prominently displayed in the centre of a small but beautifully improvised park surrounded by gravel path all around. This bust has been executed by Wagh's Fine Arts Studio.

HUGE PANDAL.

The construction of the main pandal is under construction and is almost now complete. The main pandal measures 578 by 536 feet. The 'dais' occupies 178 ft. by 136 ft. and is expected to accommodate about 5,000 people. It is so constructed that a visitor on the back can get the full view of the house. Below the dais runs a road about 30 feet wide and in the centre is the rostrum. In the first few rows there will sit delegates of the Congress from different provinces and behind them the visitors, 40,000 of whom can easily be accommodated.

Loud speakers are being installed. The pandal is being decorated according to the suggestion of Mr. Nandlal Bose, of Shantiniketan.

A number of "Traffic Control Islands" are also being constructed.

WELL-TRAINED VOLUNTEERS.

The training of nearly 600 Congress volunteers under the direct supervision and guidance of Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Sampurnanand is now almost complete. Nearly 300 lady volunteers have also completed their training. Mrs. Safia Khan of Bombay has specially come here for the purpose. Among the prominent women who have come from outstations to join the volunteers corps are Mrs. Uma Nehru, Mrs. Purnima Bannerji, Mrs. Shanti Devi, Mrs. Vidyavati Rajhore and Mrs. Parvati Devi.

The first thing which attracts a visitor to Moti Nagar is an army of disciplined volunteers posted in every nook and corner of the Nagar, either helping the visitors or controlling the rush of the crowds who come to visit the Congress Exhibition.—United Press.

POLICE SUPDT. SHOT DEAD.

FATEHGARH, April 4.

Mr. G. W. Cole, Superintendent of Police, Farrukabad, was shot dead this morning in attempting to arrest a person wanted on a charge of murder.-

SEQUEL TO RAID.

It apears that Mr. G. W. Cole, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Jainti Pershad, raided a house in attempt to arrest a man who it is alleged had murdered his brother's wife and her paramour last night. The assailant is reported to have opened fire killing Mr. Cole, whereupon Mr. Jainti Pershad rushed in trying to capture him, and met with a volley of shots and was removed to hospital where he succumbed later.—A. P.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

During the week we have had uninteresting markets with a limited turn over. Prices have reached fairly low levels where short sales are considered risky but in the absence of any constructive news buyers are holding aloof low prices. On the whole commodity prices are considered safe and general conditions are healthy.

The U. S. Government is expected to announce its plan of liquidating 4-1/2 million bales of loan cotton. With a view to avoid any undue excitement or violent fluctuations. Sunday is considered a safe day. Senator Smith, who introduced a bill to liquidate about 15,000 to 25,000 bales every week has agreed to the Government plan. It is too early to express any opinion in the absence of details but this year before September about 3/4 million bales will be released and the balance will be liquidated to the extent of about a million bales every year between February and September. Price question depends on general conditions but this year the price will be fixed around 11.25c. per lb.

Local Cotton Prices

General sentiment in the local cotton market continues mixed. The U. S. Government will shortly offer a portion of loan cotton and about 9 1/2 lakhs bales of Pool's holdings of futures and spot cotton will be released. Advices from up country markets indicate small stocks and staple varieties are cheap in prices. Low Middling 7/8 inch staple mill terms Bombay is being quoted at Rs. 320 per candy as against Surat and Navsari from Rs. 250 to Rs 260. Exports are slightly ahead and local stocks are about one lakh bales more than last year at this time.

Gross earnings of Hydro-Electric companies are showing satisfactory trend. Tata Hydro earnings during March were Rs. 249,817 against Rs. 333,386 last year March but both Andhra and Powers show fair increases. Andhras earned Rs. 414,472 against Rs. 400,728 and Powers were Rs. 649,554 against Rs. 632,265 during March 1935. Shares of Hydro-Electric concerns are firmly held by investors although we often hear of unloading by professional elements. This unloading is aimed to depress prices with a view to a bull campaign.

Denunciation of the Ottawa Agreement does not mean end of economic relations between India and England. Manchester mills are anxiously awaiting the Tariff Board's report and are hoping to have better facilities to export more cloth in this country at favourable terms. Lancashire Cotton Committee is making attempts to use more Indian cotton with a view to get more facilities but the sum total of Indian cotton used in Lancashire is too small although in terms of percentage material increase will be shown.

Markets Dull

In view of approaching Easter Holidays local markets are likely to remain dull and featureless. Cotton operators have their own difficulties as under the present trading system, there is no business in new crop months. In America and other cotton Exchanges business is allowed 13 months ahead but this facility is denied to our trade. Will any member of the cotton trade explain this irregularity? Speculative enterprise is increasing in Bombay and the East India Cotton Association has nourished this enterprise by introducing monthly tejimandi but nobody cares to look at the "bona fide" needs of our cotton trade.

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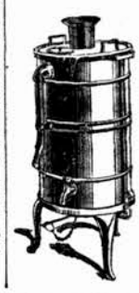

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SILVER JUBILEE MARKET OPENED

First Work Of Its Kind In Dhar

(From A Correspondent.)

DHAR, April 1.

The opening ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Market at Dhar took place on the 30th March at the hands of Lt.-Colonel D. de M. S. Fraser, Political Agent in Malwa.

In requesting Colonel Fraser to declare it open, Dewan Bahadur K. G. Nadkar, Dewan and President, Council of Administration, gave a description of the market and its uses as follows:—

The main structure of the market consisted of a building with a 50 feet square ground floor and the Central Tower at the top of which a beautiful illuminated four-faced hour chiming clock had been installed at a height of 60 feet. Whatever might be the advantages of the clock—and there would be many—it would prove a serious handicap to persons with irregular habits as they could no more plead the convenient excuse of ignorance of correct time. The main building of the market would accommodate on the ground floor a godown at one corner and verandah 12-1/2 feet wide on all sides giving access to 7 shops, each shop having a basement store. A small office was also provided from which access is given to the Central stair well.

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Drivers And Owners Stand Firm

United In Demand For 4-Annas And Will Not Budge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Will Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy-designate and Lord Willingdon, the out-going Viceroy, arrive next fortnight, in a taxi-less Bombay?

It is feared this situation would arise, if the present stalemate in the taxi-trade is not soon ended. What is more, at the time of rush during the visit of the two Viceroys, the demand for hired-cars would be great and illegal private taxis, may reap a rich harvest.

While the "taxi-strike" is thus hanging fire, Bombay city is likely to be faced with a big transport close-down, and this time all the lorries may stop running indefinitely as a protest against the heavy taxation imposed through the new Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Should the "lorry-strike" also materialise, Bombay's return to medievalism in the field of private transport will be complete, those poor creatures going by the name of "horses," carrying men and the poor bullocks hauling 'khataras' laden with goods of all sorts.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Police has asked the representatives of the Taxi-Drivers to meet him on Monday for further discussion.

Firm Stand

A meeting of the lorry owners and drivers is to be held today (Sunday) evening at Wadi Bunder to discuss the question. And this Wadi Bunder may prove to be a Jinnah Hall, where decisions of taxi-strike were finally taken.

The fourth day of the taxi close-down has not seen any improvement in the situation.

A prominent citizen tried to intervene on Thursday evening, it is understood, and the Council of Action explained to him that they had placed their proposals before the Commissioner of Police and were awaiting his reply.

Any further negotiations, it was made clear to him, would be carried on the basis of these proposals and he was requested to convince the authorities of the reasonableness of the proposals. There the matter had ended.

The same gentleman had proposed that the tariff of six annas for the first mile and two annas for every additional half-mile should be accepted by the Union. But the very mention of a six-anna tariff, at a meeting held yesterday morning at the Esplanade Maidan, caused an uproar and the audience demanded with one voice that the letter embodying these proposals of the intermediary, should not be read at all. So firm is their stand.

Indication of Unity.

As a further indication of their unity to-day, the taxi-drivers and owner-drivers were asked to sit in separate groups and in the open air an informal referendum was taken whether they would choose four-anna-tariff or the 6-anna-tariff. Both the groups as one man voted for the 4-anna tariff, and there was not a single owner or driver in favour of the higher rate. This informal referendum was quite impressive.

A further indication of their attitude was given when they asserted that any one who ran his taxi at the 6-anna-tariff, would have to close down business within a few months. What they were contending against was not against a particular grievance manufactured or otherwise, but they were trying to combat the unfavourable economic forces, which, it is stated, had ruined their trade in the past, and the only remedy would be a drastic reduction in tariff, which would enable them to recapture lost trade.

With these arguments on their side, the taxi-drivers and owners re-affirmed their resolve this morning, to maintain unity and hold out until their demand was granted.

As a sequel to this decision, those drivers who were hiring taxis on a contract or "vardi" system, expressed their loyalty to the Union once more, and announced amidst cheers, that they too had cancelled all engagements under this system for the sake of solidarity of the Union. They said that if contracts were lost, they could be secured again, but if the unity were lost, they would be wiped out.

Another Important Decision

Another important decision taken at the meeting, was that the Union should arrange for the repairing and over-hauling of taxi-meters, as motor-meter dealers, they stated, were charging them exorbitantly and the Union would be able to arrange for the purchase of new meters if necessary at considerably cheaper cost.

The taxi-drivers were up in arms against a small group of persons who were alleged to have removed meters on their taxis, and were running these cars for private hire, which is an illegal act under the present law liable to punishment.

When the announcement that some taxis were running in this manner, was made at the meeting, cries of "shame" rent the air, a hundred voices were raised in angry protest in militant Urdu.

Enquiries, however, show that not many such cars are seen in the streets, but this private taxi ramp would go beyond bounds, in the coming days of rush, unless the police are vigilant and take firm action.

Appeal To Public

There are nearly 15 taxis duly tested and licensed, but they are not to be seen in the streets.

The union members have appealed to the public to support them, by not using such illegally hired taxis, as that would only indirectly result in a handicap to the fulfilment of their legitimate demand and would increase malpractices.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Mr S. H. Jhabwalla, Mr. Liaqat Hussain, Sirdar Sadhu Singh and Mr. Ali Akbar Khan when the result of the deputation to the Commissioner of Police was explained to the owners and drivers. The meeting unanimously ratified the action of the Council of Action.

Meanwhile the confusion in the city continues, the European community particularly, who have been accustomed to use taxis, are considerably inconvenienced and it is not always that they can take a bus or hire a gharry. For they know quite well, that they can rely on a taxi-driver to call at them at any odd hour they want and take them to any place they desire.

The Petrol trade is affected most. No taxi-driver would like to go to his stand, unless the car has at least one tin of petrol, and half a gallon of mobil oil. At the big hotels in the city not a taxi is seen.

To-day the mail-boat had left Ballard Pier, and many persons going to the Mole to see off their friends and relatives were in helpless rage. It is understood, some of them are sending representations to the Commissioner, explaining to him, how the public are inconvenienced.

No suburban taxis are seen in Bombay, for, it is understood, the suburban taxi-drivers' union, having expressed sympathy with the city union, had decided not to hamper their cause, and had decided that no car from the suburbs should go to Bombay city for licensing as a taxi.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON MONDAY

It is understood that the Commissioner of Police has asked the representatives of the Taxi Drivers' Union who waited on him in deputation last Thursday, to meet him again on Monday, to discuss the question further.

The Commissioner sent word to the President of the Taxi-Drivers' Union, that the members of the deputation should meet him on Monday afternoon.

The Council of Action met on Saturday evening and decided to appeal to those owners who have taken out taxi-licences already.

Another meeting of the taxi-drivers will be held to-day (Sunday) at Mastan Talao at 9 a.m.

POLICE CHIEF SHOT DEAD

Three Persons Killed In Outrage In Lucknow Village

LUCKNOW, April 4.

The Fatehgarh correspondent of the 'Pioneer" wires a sensational report of a shooting outrage resulting in the death of three persons including one woman and of the Superintendent of Police of that district.

It is stated that in village Pigar gaon, ten miles away from Fatehgarh, one man shot his brother's wife and her alleged paramour to death. The Superintendent of Police Mr. C. W Cole, getting information of the outrage rushed to the scene of occurrence along with Mr. Jayanti Prasad, Station Officer of the district. The assailant was fully armed and concealed himself under the roof of his house. As soon as the Superintendent entered the house he fired at him killing him outright. The Station officer who wanted to save the life of the Superintendent also was shot at and received serious injuries and is now lying in a precarious condition in the hospital.

Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Cole, who at present is in England and for the wife and five minor children of the Station Officer.—United Press.

ASSAILANT FOUND SHOT DEAD

LUCKNOW, April 4.

According to the latest news received here from Fategarh, it is alleged that the assailant of Mr. Cole and Mr. Jainti Pershad was found shot dead when the police broke into the house after the incidents this morning.—A P.

Westbound Airmail

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI: April 4.

The West-bound Imperial Airmail 'plane left Croydon at 9 a.m. to-day, according to the schedule.

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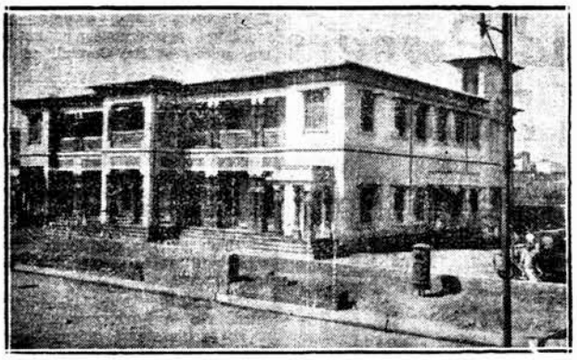
ORGANISERS OF OLYMPIC GAMES PERTURBED

Many Nations Withdraw From Football Competition

The organisers of the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin during the coming summer are much concerned about the withdrawals being made from the football competition, (says a "Manchester Guardian" report of March 10).

During the last fortnight Austria and Portugal have added their names to the list, the former as a reprisal for the abstention of German skiers from an international meeting at Innsbruck and the latter because of fears that the Olympic football competition will not be wholly amateur. France withdrew some weeks ago over the "false amateurism" question, and other countries that have withdrawn or who are expected to withdraw are Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Czecho-Slovakia. Nine other countries, including Italy and Spain, have not yet given definite acceptance of participation. Definite acceptances have so far been made by only ten countries, and already it looks as though the German team will win the tournament easily. Germany has played no fewer than eight international matches this season, and has won all except the one against England.

In the Olympic Games held at Stockholm, Antwerp, Paris, and Amsterdam the football tournament made an important contribution to the receipts. General interest in the games has increased since then, however, and it is hardly likely that a smaller football competition will embarrass the Berlin organisers financially.



Hindi Literary Museum of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, which Gandhiji opens to-day at Allahabad.

All-India Cricketers Leave By "Viceroy Of India"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The departure of the All-India cricket team by the "Viceroy of India" this morning, was the occasion for a demonstration of bon camaraderie by the well-wishers of this country's cricket ambassadors. Women seemed to outnumber men in the throng which gathered to bid farewell to the players. The crowd became impatient when the voyagers had not put in their appearance by 10-30 a.m.

Vijay Merchant who arrived first was soon surrounded by friends and was profusely garlanded. A little later a green bus provided by the Taj Mahal Hotel drew up in front of the Mole Station and the lanky figures of C. K. Nayudu, Nissar and Amar Singh stepped out, followed by Wazir Ali, Bannerjee and Baqa Jilani. The Muslim members of the team were smothered in garlands by their admirers.

Mr. Palekar and a couple of Nayudu's staunch friends exchanged a few words with the famous batsman, who declared that he would keep the flag flying in England. Major Nayudu added that he was feeling fit but it was obvious that he missed the presence of his brother C. S. Nayudu, who is not accompanying the side.

Mahomed Nissar was limping and it was ascertained that he had met with a slight mishap while chasing a cake of soap in his bath. Hindlekar, Mushtaque Ali, Mahomed Hussain, Meheromji Ramaswami and Gopalan cleverly eluded their friends.

L. P. Jai who was looking very happy said that as long as Vijay and Jai were associated India need have no fears.

Captain Absent.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram did not accompany the players mentioned. He would arrive later, was all that could be gleaned when enquiries were made about India's skipper.

Palia, who had a bevy of Parsi ladies to garland him, looked a picture of contentment. Of all the tourists the Parsi left-hander appeared exceptionally keen about the trip. If wishes count for anything half the battle has already been won. Every player felt very pleased at the reception accorded him and left with a determination to do or die.

CRICKET FOR MASSES AND NOT CLASSES WANTED

Board Of Control Should Frown On Quadrangular

(By Our Cricket Correspondent.)

Mr. Grant-Govan, the Vice-President of the Board of Cricket Control, in presenting the Ranji Gold Trophy to the victorious Bombay Team, lamented the general public apathy towards the Inter-Provincial Tournament.

The reason for this is not far to seek, because communal cricket has a greater following and nothing is being done to discourage it.

In the side which represented Bombay there were five Hindus, four Parsis and two Muslims. Not a single outstanding player from the minor communities was given a chance. The same vicious principle seems to be affecting Inter-Provincial cricket.

True lovers of the game who believe in fair-play for every cricketer, irrespective of caste and creed, are beginning to doubt the 'bona fides' of the Board of Cricket Control. This body came into existence with the express purpose of encouraging cricket among the masses. It has so far done nothing to justify its intentions. Several well-known players are so disheartened, that they are thinking of giving up the game.

If the Board of Cricket Control wants to make a beginning why does it not frown on communal cricket? The Quadrangular Tournament should be abolished completely and a new competition organised with a view to build the nucleus of a future provincial team.

AGA KHAN HOCKNEY TOURNAMENT

B. B. And C. I. Rly. Defeat Parsi Cyclists

It was sad to see the poor display of the B.B. and C.I. Railway team against the Parsi Cyclists in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Saturday. The railwaymen were the Ajmere team of former years, but alas a mere shadow of the famous side which has delighted hockey enthusiasts in the past. In a scrambling sort of game the B.B. & C.I. Railway ran out winners by three goals to nil. Dean 2 and Claudius 1, were the goal scorers.

Result:—

B.B. & C.I. RLY. ..... 3 goals.
PARSI CYCLISTS .... Nil.

The teams were:—

B.B. & C.I. Railway:—O. Carr; R. Smith and I. Bartlett; S. Carey, G. Page and C. Nelson; D. Nelson, H. Dean, T. Claudius, O. Lodrick and W. Bartlett.

PARSI CYCLISTS' CLUB:—Siganporia; S. Irani and J. Irani; M. Buharlwala, Talukdar and F. Pavri; G. Mistry; D. Doctor, R. Irani, D. Nicholson and H. Irani.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Hibbert and Rodrigues.

MONDAY'S MATCH: 5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Railway v. Kirkee Ordnance.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Congratulations, Vajifdar And Comrades

(By J. C. MAITRA).

My heartiest congratulations to Homi Vajifdar and his colleagues on their magnificent victory against Madras in the final round of the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament. By retaining the Ranji Trophy for the second year in succession they have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Bombay City is still supreme in the cricket world of India. Other centres may boast of some players of greater ability and higher reputation, but Bombay stands foremost in producing a well-blended and well-knit team, which is capable of vanquishing them all. Their victories over such mighty combinations as put forth by the Western India States and Northern India conclusively prove the invincibility of their character. Let us hope that Bombay will ever set an example in team-spirit and win the laurels which they fully deserve.

BOMBAY'S EXCELLENT START.

Unlike the semi-final match against Northern India, which was by the way, their stiffest opposition, and which gave them their keenest fight, the final ended in an overwhelming victory for Bombay. As many as 190 runs separated the two teams. Bombay's luck with the spin of the coin paved the way for a pretty tall score in the first innings. Of the 384 runs notched by them little Baporia 90, Kadri 83, Wadkar 64 and Hindlekar 54 contributed their quota handsomely. It is a pity that the first two missed the coveted three figures by small margins. The reputed bowlers from Madras came in for a good deal of flogging. Gopalan, who is one of India's elect for the England tour, could not make much impression on the Bombay batsmen.

KRISHNASWAMY AND KALAPESI

Madras in their turn collected 268 runs in their initial venture. Krishnaswamy, their opening bat, knocked the highest individual score for his side 77. In contrast with our Kadri and Hindlekar, he did this in a bold and vigorous fashion. Gopalan 33, Ramsingh 32 and Baliah 29 stood next in order. Another all-India player to fail was Ramaswamy who going in third was down for 10. Vajifdar employed as many as eight bowlers to get rid of the Madras batsmen. Although he himself bowled 29 overs at a steady pace, to concede only 21 runs, he found little luck. Kalapesi proved the most successful, capturing 5 wickets for 72 runs.

LUCKY MERCHANT.

This gave Bombay a comfortable lead of 116 runs. They added 199 more in their second outing to set Madras the very difficult task of scoring 316 runs in the fourth innings on a rain-sodden wicket to win the match. Vijay Merchant and Vajifdar were mainly responsible for Bombay's safe position. They played with dogged tenacity and resourcefulness, while the other batsmen failed rather badly, and scored 79 and 48 respectively. Bad fielding on the part of Madras fielders helped them a good deal. Ramsingh secured the bowling honours by capturing 5 wickets for 92 runs.

MADRAS SKITTLED OUT.

When Madras went in for the second time to bat, things were far from favourable for them. They lost five wickets for a paltry 50. Kalapesi was again seen to best advantage with the leather, three of the wickets having gone to his credit. Hindlekar was equally smart behind the stumps, claiming as many victims from that position. Ramaswamy and Gopalan made a gallant attempt on the final day to retrieve the position. But Jamshedji and Merchant skittled out the rest without much difficulty. 125 was all that Madras could compile, in which Ramaswamy and Gopalan contributed 40 and 28 respectively. Thus Bombay won by the big margin of 190 runs.

BOMBAY'S PROUD POSITION.

At long last the Tournament has come to an end to the relief of everybody concerned. Bombay has every reason to be proud of the fine achievement of her representatives on the field of cricket. The long delay which intervened between the final match of the Western zone and all-India finals, spelt danger for Bombay. But they came out of the ordeal splendidly and all honour to them for it. It is fervently hoped that Bombay will retain this unique position in Indian cricket for many years to come.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

In the authoritative quarters in Bombay, there has not been as much enthusiasm over the victory as it deserves. The reason is that the tournament has cost them pretty heavily during these two years. Last year Bombay was called upon to foot the bill for other provinces, which visited Bombay. This year Maharashtra has failed them in meeting their obligations. Unless things are arranged in a more systematic and businesslike way, I am afraid the tournament will fail to produce the necessary enthusiasm for it in future and the purpose for which it has been started will be frustrated. I earnestly hope, therefore, that the Board of Control will engage their best attention in this direction during the current year and see that it is established on a sure foundation for continuous success.

(Continued from Col. 4).

vincing margin of 6 goals to 1, while on Sunday, the Vincent Club went down to the Kurla Car shed by a solitary goal. In the Sunday's match, there was a great deal of indiscriminate hitting and the Umpires were not able to handle the game well. Jimmy Heredia, who was one of them showed gross ignorance of the Off-side rule. I think the B.P.H.A. Umpires' Board should take up my last week's suggestion to improve Umpiring.

THE ST. XAVIER'S ASSOCIATION CUP

Although I am in Dadar and the Tournament Secretary of the St. Xavier's Association Cup lives in my neighbourhood, I hardly know what has become of the Tournament. The draw was to take place last Sunday and if it was postponed it should have been notified in the press. I hear that the entries do not number more than nine.

I am of opinion that the B. P. H. A. should take charge of the beautiful trophies and run a Junior's tournament from next season under the same name. Will the B.P.H.A. take up the idea and move in the matter?

Enthusiastic Send Off To Indian Cricketers!

ALL A HAPPY FAMILY

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The Mole Station was packed with a large crowd of cricket enthusiasts who gave a hearty send-off to the Indian Cricketers who sailed for England on Saturday by the s.s. "Viceroy of India". The garland and bouquets which were presented to the tourists might have filled a bazaar. On my arrival at the Mole I pitched on A. S. De'Mello, the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, and S. Bhattacharji, his assistant. They had a little woollen elephant—the size of a kid—with them which the team was to carry with them as their mascot.

Very near the entrance I met L. P. Jai and Vijay Merchant who were heavily loaded with garlands. When I offered my best wishes they were profuse in their thanks. They were apparently very happy to be in the fighting ranks to uphold India's prestige in Britain.

Major C. K. Nayudu, next gripped my hands most cordially and "thanked me very, very much," when I expressed the hope that he would do his best in England.

"VIZZY'S" DETERMINATION

After I had seen Amar Singh and Meherhomji and Hindlekar, I found the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram sitting in a corner with a few friends. I wished him the best of luck. In response he assured me that he would do his utmost to uphold the prestige of Indian cricket and prove that the team was composed of true sportsmen who would play the game always, both on and off the field.

I could not meet the others as they were already on board the ship.

Hockey Notes

LUSITANIANS AND N. W. R. WIN

(By SHORT CORNER).

THE PROGRESS OF THE AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament is nearing its closing stages and the question on every one's lips is, 'Who will win the Cup?" Most of the teams have already been seen in the tournament except the Lahore Paraders, and the B.B. & C.I. From what I have seen of the teams, I think the following will have to fight out in the final, the Bombay Customs or N. W. R. and the Paraders. The surprises will be Kirkee Ordnance, Kirkee United and the Lusitanians and perhaps the B. B. & C. I.

The Kirkee Ordnance proved too strong for the Texaco Club, and the Bombay Customs also trounced the Union Club from Nasik. Both the winning teams scored six times each.

The Lusitanians were full value for their victory over the 'Times of India," who I must say, have come up a great deal and if they keep together for two or three years—of course one or two men will have to be replaced—should be a great force in Bombay Hockey.

For the Lusitanians, Marcelin, D'Costa, Ivo Fernandes and Franklin Correia,—all three from Karachi—gave a fine display. Correia was responsible for the first two important goals and Marcelin's goal, one of the most brilliant, put the issue beyond doubt. Ivo was a sound back.

N. W. R IN BOMBAY.

The Inter-Railway Champions were seen in action on Monday in a friendly match against the Telephone Co., the meeting of the G. I. P. and Kirkee Ordnance having been put off. The N.W.R. gave a very fine display. They beat the Telephone Co by 3 goals to 2.

Their team-work is a treat to watch, every man has fine stick-work and in Gilbert and Tellis, they have two speedy wingers. Basant, Joginder and Mcdermott make up the inside trio—altogether the best forward line I have seen so far. In the half line, Penniger of Olympic fame, is the best man in the team. His feeding of the forward line and his interceptions mark him out as one who still is the best centre-half India possesses. Pritam Singh, at left-half is another great half and it is surprising how he is not in India's Olympic team. Khudabux is also hardworking but is apt to make use of his weight a little too much. What the N. W. R. lack is a left-full back and a goal-keeper. Ryan is too slow and his tackling is not sound, while Caleb has shown lack of judgment.

As a team, it is a fine combination but the forwards lack shooting power. May be, they are keeping something under cover for better times.

NASIK'S CREDITABLE FIGHT.

On Wednesday they defeated the United Services. Nasik by the odd goal in three. Although the N. W. R. won by such a small margin, they were far superior to their opponents and it was only the fine goal-keeping of Marsh that saved the U. S. from a more severe thrashing.

Once Umpire Fernandes was disappointing while Behram Doctor seems to have improved a great deal. Fernandes made a number of queer decisions that sent the crowd into peels of laughter.

BRIJRAJ OVERWHELM TELEPHONE.

The Bombay Telephone Co. were eliminated from the tournament by the Brijraj Young Men from Poona. From the way the Poona men started it looked to me that the Telephone would get a sound thrashing but the Telephone Co. improved considerably after the breather and reduced the margin. They worked might and main for the equaliser but it evaded them. In their over excitement the "Hullo" men were indiscriminate in the circle and lost the match. I preferred the team-work of the losers to that of the winners. Cohen was a very hardworking centre-half and Nagel was the best of the forwards. Brewin, somehow, failed to impress me. He tried too much of individualism and when he did pass his passes were intercepted. While in the circle Brewin breaks the rule of sticks very badly. In the winning team James and Jagtab were impressive.

THE LEWIS CUP TOURNAMENT.

The Lewis Cup tournament seems to be making very slow progress. This is due to the way the Tournament Committee allows postponements. There should be no consideration of the inability of teams to play on certain days and should they fail to turn up the opponents should be given a walk over. At the present rate the tournament may not conclude till the end of April.

On Saturday 28th the Young Sports defeated the St. Mary's School in the replay by the con-

(Continued in Col. 1).

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 4

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 199 for Broach J/A delivery. In the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Local operators are awaiting the announcement of the American Government regarding the disposal of loan cotton which is expected on Sunday. The tone of the market was quiet.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but the market opened at a decline of 3 points. The local market was quiet with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 199/4. The local market will close at 3 p.m. on Monday. To-day the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	197	4	0
Broach J/A	199	8	0
Oomra May	181	12	0
Oomra July	181	8	0
Bengal May	149	8	0
Bengal July	147	4	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 4.

	Extra Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good Spr-fine.
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P. ...	162	158	153	150
Punjab ...	162	158	153	150
Oomra No. 3	193	190	187	184 ...
C.P. No. 1	207	204	201	198 ...
C.P. No. 2	199	196	193	190 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	206	203	200	196
Punjab-Ame. ...	216	213	210	206
Surat ...	246	243	240	236
Rajpipla ...	238	235	232	228
Navsari ...	251	248	245	241

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, April 4

55 A Damodar Bagalkot 7 on
53 H Bharmal Jaipur 153
60 A Damodar Bir 7 on
27 Japan T and Co Darwah 8 on
100 Patel and Co Botad 8 off
169 G G Kesha and Co Agar 7 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 4

Bengal Superfine ...	159/161
Bengal Fine ...	152/154
Bengal F G ...	...
C P 1 Fine ...	198/200
C P 2 Fine ...	192/194
Arvi Fine ...	194/196
Ellichpur Fine ...	191/193
Berar Fine ...	187/189
Khamgaon Fine ...	187/190
Mulkapur Fine ...	184/186
Khandesh Fine ...	177/180
Jalna/Sailu Fine ...	185/187
Burwah Sanavad Fine ...	189/190
Mathia Fine ...	172/177
Dhollera Fine ...	197/202
Broach Fine ...	201/205
Punjab/American ...	202/212
Sindh-American ...	202/212
Cambodia ...	257/262
Compta Good ...	227/232
Westerns ...	212/222
Miraj ...	207/212
Kampala ...	320/322
Jinja ...	312/314
New Manza ...	294/302
Jagadia Ankleshwar ...	239/242
Surat ...	247/250
Navsari ...	253/255

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 127 July 128 October 132 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 198 Liverpool May 6.00 Rs. 65 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 200 Liverpool July 5.86 Rs. 57 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 198 New York May 11.22 Rs. 53 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 200 New York July 10.92 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 2

Broach A/M opening 196; highest 197 1/4; lowest 196; closing 196 3/4

Broach J/A opening 198 1/4; highest 199 1/4; lowest 198 1/4; closing 198 3/4

Oomra May opening 180 3/4; highest 181 1/4; lowest 180 3/4; closing 180 3/4

Oomra July opening 180; highest 180 3/4; lowest 180; closing 180 1/2

Bengal May opening 148 1/2; highest 148 1/2; lowest 148 1/4; closing 148 1/2

Bengal July opening 146; highest 146 1/4; lowest 146; closing 146 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-36) Rs. 14.

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 6

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 4

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 3/8
Banks selling T T	268 3/8
Banks buying T T	265 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	565
Banks buying T T	575
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 3rd instant	4.95 1/2
Japan/London 4th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 4th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 4th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 4th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 3rd instant	75.15
London/Belgium 3rd instant	29.30
London/Switzerland 3rd instant	15.21
London/Berlin 3rd instant	12.31 1/2
London/Stockholm 3rd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 3rd instant	4.95 9/16
London/Amsterdam 3rd instant	7.29 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 3rd instant	£7-0-7½
Silver London Ready 3rd instant	20
Silver London Forward 3rd instant	20
Silver New York Ready 3rd instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 3rd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 3rd instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 4

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	2-4-36.	This year
Khandesh	2,287	238,418
Central India	646	222,164
Barsi and Nagar	2,325	126,133
Hyderabad Gaorani	575	28,303
Berar	3,443	259,963
Central Provinces	1,607	78,298
Total Oomras	10,283	953,279
Dholera	1,511	77,584
N W Provinces	...	60,797
Rajputana	305	56,532
Sind-Punjab	1,950	389,921
Broach	12,655	186,838
Coompta and Dharwar	1,168	15,492
Westerns Northerns	75	18,330
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,754
Perstan	...	8
American	...	22,136
Egyptian and African	...	137,486
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	27,947	1,927,658

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 26th Mar

In full-pressed bales

	2-4-36.	This year.
Europe	3,271	311,457
Japan and China	12,251	742,903
Coast Ports	425	18,840
Up-country by Rail	...	124,146
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,750
Total	15,947	1,209,096

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 4.

Java Ready	13 9 0
March Shipment	4 3 0
April-June shipment	4 3 6
July-Sept. shipment	4 4 0
Kesar ready	13 8 0
Suraya ready	13 5 0
Spot Java	F. 3 9 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 4

London and foreign silver advices were unchanged and Montreal prices were 5 points down. London-Paris Exchange was 75.15 while Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2 with a quiet tone. In the local market business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	49	11	0
Chaitra delivery	49	11	0
Chaitra tejimandi	0	7	0
Vaishaka delivery	49	11	0
Vaishaka tejimandi	1	4	0
Ready gold	34	11	6
Chaitra delivery	34	11	9
Chaitra tejimandi	0	1	0
Vaishakh delivery	34	11	0
Vaishaka tejimandi	0	4	0

SILVER & GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, April 4.

Bar Gold of the value of Rs. 50,64,763 was exported from Bombay for Europe and Port Sudan for the week ending Saturday.

S.S. Islami which sailed on March 30 carried gold worth Rs. 9,725 for Port Sudan. S. S. Viceroy of India which sailed to-day carried gold worth Rs. 4,377 for Port Sudan, Rs. 22,97,957 for London, Rs. 12,29,030 for London optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam and Rs. 3,75,340 for New York.

The Total quantity of Gold exported from Bombay since G. Britain went off the Gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,65,89,83,892.

English bar Silver weighing 7,612 ounces was shipped for Port Sudan by S.S. Islamia and 2170 ounces for Port Sudan via Aden per S.S. Viceroy of India during the week.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 3

May	45.29—01
July	45.10—05
September	45.15—

HOLIDAY IN SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, April 4

The local share bazar remained closed to-day, being a Jain holiday.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 1st April	36,737
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,899,711
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,595,816
Increase	303,895

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from one of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

Owing to excessive rains, storm over Eastern Belt and drought over Western Belt, think it a good time to buy, around present level, New Crop.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 3.

May	71 7/8d.
July	73d.
October	72 1/4 d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 3.

May	0.91 1/2 c.
July	0.84 c.
Sept.	0.82 3/4 c.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 4

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,897
Linseed	27,676
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,660
Gingellyseed	2,188
Poppyseed	91
Groundnuts	12,854
Castorseed	1,316
Rice	27,793
Myrabollams	4,451
Cottonseed	27,618
Grain	5,950
Joowar	3,646
Barley	1,364
Bajree	1,630
	Tons.
Coal	444

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	13
Amer Forn Power Com	9
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	23
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telg	88 1/2
New York Central	37
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Erie R R	15
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	134
Great North Pfd	38
Northern Pacific Rly	33
Bethelehem Steel	59
United States Steel	67 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 3/4
General Motor	69
General Electric	40
Kelvinators	23
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
American Radiator	24
Int Cement	49
Plymouth Oil	16
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	35
Int Nickel of Canada	49
American Can Co.	125
Curtiss Wright	7

Market easier on profit taking. Carloadings down 16000 units. Have a favourable opinion regarding American Can Co dol 125.

Total business: 1 3/4 million.

COTTON TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, April 4

	Rs.
Yearly tejimandi on Broach July August 1936	14
Yearly teji on Rs. 210 July August 1936	4 1/4
Yearly teji on Rs. 215 July August 1936	3 1/4
Yearly mandi on Rs. 185 July August 1936	3
Yearly mandi on Rs. 175 July August 1936	1 1/4
Monthly tejimandi July August 1936	6
Monthly Rs. 5 difference teji July August 1936	1 1/2
Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi July August 1936	1 1/2
Monthly Rs. 10 difference teji July August 1936	3/4
Monthly Rs. 10 difference mandi July August 1936	3/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 3.

July	2.78+03
Sept.	2.72+02
December	2.68+05
January	2.54+06

COOL & REFRESHING

PURE JUICE OF SASWAD ORANGES from the hills of MAHABLESHWAR the hill resort. A super summer drink to keep you cool and fresh the day. Contain all codes of Vitamines overcome listlessness and fatigue.

Prepared by

A. KALVERT & CO., Duncan Road, BOMBAY.

Authorised suppliers to Indian Govt., Army and Navy Contractors.

KALVERT'S ORANGE

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Traders Await Fresh Developments About Smith Bill

BULLION QUIET BUT GRAINS ACTIVE

BOMBAY, April 4

On Saturday cross rates ruled fairly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET BUT STEADY

New York cotton was quiet but steady. Traders await fresh developments in connection with the Smith Bill. There was scattered hedge selling.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT MORE ACTIVE

Wheat was somewhat more active. Other commodities were unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange maintained a steady tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 4

Previous closing	10.92
To-day's opening	10.90
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	10.89
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 4

Previous closing	5.92
To-day's opening	5.89
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	5.88
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 197
July August ..... Rs. 199

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 4

Cotton was quiet but steady in the absence of any particular activity with traders awaiting further developments in connection with the Smith Bill meanwhile unsettled conditions of weather cause delay in planting. Some hedge selling was in evidence but the general undertone remained very steady.

Operations in July commenced at 10.90 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool advices and scattered hedging with July gradually easing to 10.88. At this point selling pressure lessened and the market rallied partially with July closing at 10.89 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.27/11.27) 11.20/11.20
July (10.97/10.95) 10.90/10.90
October (10.27/10.26) 10.21/10.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 4

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.06) 6.02
American July (5.92) 5.76
Egyptian May (8.70) 8.66
Egyptian July (8.55) 8.51

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 4

Broach J/A was quoted around Rs. 199 at night with New York closing futures 3 points down. Broach A/M was Rs. 2 lower.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 4

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/14, 49/13 and 49/13. Prices were somewhat easier on scattered selling and absence of good upcountry offtake while London cables were also discouraging. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 49/7, 49/7 and 49/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/11/9 and 34/12. Trading was quiet and inactive with operators showing little interest in the absence of any good advices from outside. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/11/3 34/11/9 and 34/11/9.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 4

Previous closing	4.95 5/8
To-day's opening	4.95 1/2
To-day's closing	4.95 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 4

Previous closing	4.95 9/16
To-day's opening	4.95 1/2
To-day's closing	4.95 7/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, April 4

Previous closing	75.15
To-day's opening	75.18
To-day's closing	75.16
Difference	+01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 1/2 and improved slightly to 4.95 9/16 subsequently on lack of support declining to 4.95 7/16.

Franc opened at 75.15 and advanced to 75.18 with slightly easier tendency but closed at 75.16.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 4

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	20d.	19 15/16d

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 4

Gold per ounce (£7-0-7 1/2) £7-0-7

DISCOUNTS

London, April 4

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 4
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.67 7/8) 5.68
New York on Bombay (37.46) 37.59
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (62.62) 62.62
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LIMITED

Figures of Gross Earnings.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of March 1936 and for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of March 1936 Rs. 3,33,386; for the month of March 1935 Rs. 2,49,817.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd for the month of March 1935 Rs. 1,00,723; for the month of March 1936 Rs. 4,11,472

Tata Power Co Ltd for the month of March 1935 Rs. 6,32,265; for the month of March 1935 Rs. 6,49,554

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd for fiscal year upto March 31, 1935 Rs. 38,87,085; for current fiscal year upto March 31, 1936 Rs. 33,26,985.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd for fiscal year upto March 31, 1935 Rs. 43,94,441; for current fiscal year upto March 31, 1936 Rs. 37,79,668.

Tata Power Co Ltd. for fiscal year upto March 31, 1935 Rs. 52,26,782; for current fiscal year upto March 31, 1936 Rs. 58,36,251.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 4

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£214 1/2 buyers £215 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£16 3/8 buyers £16 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£40 5/8 to £41) closed
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed

SILVER CABLES

London, April 4

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and China sold. Market was quietly steady.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£19 1/2 value) £19 3/8 value
Dunlop April (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2
Lightning April (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 1/2 paid and buyers.
October (7 3/4 paid and value) 7 3/4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, April 4

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 4

Wheat May	4 5 3
Wheat September	4 6 0
Linseed May	7 5 0
Linseed September	7 8 3

The tone was steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 4

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69 3/4) dol 69 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 37 1/8) dol 37
U S Steel Common (dol 68 1/4) dol 68 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 129 1/2) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 4

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

MONEY MARKET

No Improvement In Discount Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 4

Money Market: The influx of foreign capital and large dividend disbursements continued to swell the unbroken stream of credit which, although favouring borrowers, causes discount houses some concern as it frustrates all their efforts to improve discount rates.

The latest issue of the Bank of England returns heralds the Easter Holidays by expansion of notes in circulation up by 6 1/2 millions to 413 millions. Exchanges were steady. Yesterday's pressure against franc was relieved.

Wall Street was narrowly irregular.

PROGRAMME FOR MASS RALLY

(Continued from Page 17).

called upon to intervene and bring about a compromise.

A DIFFERENT MAN.

Jawaharlal, it is gathered from those who have discussed the questions with him, is not what he was before he went to jail. He has come out a much stronger and sterner man who would never budge an inch from any stand that he might take. It is well-known that there are very many fundamental differences between the views held by these two great leaders on many questions. While Gandhiji feels that the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association were very essential factors in the fight for complete independence, Jawaharlal feels that though they might be necessary parts they were not the important factors and there was no need of insisting on either Khaddar wearing or carrying on village industry revival propaganda as long as a man was prepared to fight heart and soul for the country's independence. Though there have been instances where Jawaharlal has accepted Gandhiji's decisions which might be against his view-point he might not accept latter's compromise proposition on the question of office acceptance. But informed circles here feel that Gandhiji, who has been specially requested to attend Lucknow Congress, might agree with Jawaharlal in many respects. It is further gathered that these two leaders might evolve a new programme which might be acceptable to all parties concerned.

There is also a talk here that Lucknow might not after all decide the question of office acceptance and Special Congress would be called to decide that question. All this will depend on what Panditji will put forth before the Working Committee at Allahabad. Two main questions which will occupy most of the Working Committee's time, would be the questions of office acceptance and amendments to Congress Constitution. The Mahatma is expected to advise the Working Committee in its deliberations and it would not be mere guessing to say that a combined effort would be made at Allahabad to persuade Gandhiji to come back to Congress and guide its politics. Would he come back after more than a year's retirement? Allahabad more than Lucknow would decide that question.

PLAZA

To-Night 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.

SCREEN'S WONDER SHOW!

"BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936"

M-G-M Super Musical Hit.

Italian Bombers Over Addis Ababa

AERODROME MACHINE-GUNNED

Foreign Nationals Rush To Legations For Safety

ADDIS ABABA, April 4.

It has been confirmed that the aerodrome was machine-gunned and the hangar riddled with bullets. An old plane was destroyed, but there was no loss of life. The wireless was not touched.

Many aged veterans appeared armed with antiquated rifles and fired wildly into the air, thus endangering the inhabitants more than the enemy.

RUSH TO LEGATIONS

When the sound of the 'planes was heard the foreign nationals hastened to their respective Legation quarters, where the dug-outs and trenches were rapidly filled. Only a carload number of Indians took refuge in the British Legation, where a Sikh Guard took up defensive positions. Absolute calm prevailed.

The Ethiopian Police everywhere behaved admirably going immediately to the appointed positions and prevented looting.—Reuter.

EMPRESS RUSHES TO SCENE

ADDIS-ABABA: April 4.

Immediately after the raid the Empress accompanied by the Foreign Minister motored to Araki to inspect the damage and to inquire whether there were any victims. The Empress was heartily cheered by the populace when she returned to the palace.

The Cabinet is meeting in the morning to consider further measure of protection for inhabitants as further bombing is expected soon.—Reuter.

BADOGLIO'S VERSION

ROME, April 4.

The First Army Corps with the Alpine Division is leading a renewed advance to the southward states Marshall Badoglio's communique. The Alpine Division routed the remainder of the Imperial bodyguard and the Italians occupied positions south of Chessad Ezpa, while the airforce machine-gunned Abyssinians who re-formed beyond the pass of Agumbera. The Abyssinians suffered severe losses and also lost thousands of machine-guns and eight field guns.

The Italian losses were about forty killed and wounded. The number of Abyssinian deserters is increasing steadily.—Reuter.

SURKAKI AERODROME ABLAZE!

Italian Planes Over Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, April 4.

Five Italian planes appeared over Addis Ababa this morning without any air warning and made a daring reconnaissance, concentrating chiefly on the suburb of Surkaki where the aerodrome and big wireless are situated. The planes flew low, disregarding anti-aircraft fire.

According to an unconformed report two planes bombed the aerodrome which is said to be ablaze. The squadron remained for three-quarters of an hour and left in close formation, amid a hail of bullets, but apparently none were hit.—Reuter.

Hauptmann after several reprieves was at last sent to the Chair on Friday.

The Lindbergh baby in connection with whose cowardly killing, Hauptmann has paid the extreme penalty.

Hauptmann Executed

Desperate Last Minute Efforts To Save Him Prove Futile

TRENTON, April 4.

Bruno Hauptmann was executed for the murder of the baby son of Charles Lindbergh.

Hauptmann met his death in the electric chair at 8-47 p.m. (local time). He neither confessed nor uttered a word after he had entered the little death chamber, which was crowded with 45 witnesses.

Hauptmann was pale and weak, but walked unaided to the chair. Three shocks were administered at intervals of a minute, after which three physicians pronounced him dead.—Reuter.

Hopeful To The Last

Warden Kimberling subsequently said that Hauptmann made no request or confession and had not lost courage, apparently being confident to the end that something would arrive to save him.

A fruitless last minute effort was made by Mrs. Hauptmann to save her husband. She swore a complaint formally charging the lawyer, Wendel, with kidnapping the Lindbergh baby.

A half-hour conference between Governor Hoffman and the State Attorney General Willentz followed, but the last hope was dashed when it was announced that Governor Hoffman had no further power to grant a reprieve.

Desperate Last Minute Efforts

A desperate last minute effort is being made to save Hauptmann, whose execution is fixed for 1 a.m. (G.M.T.)

The defence counsel is trying to obtain a stay of the execution to allow the Grand Jury to investigate the charges against Paul Wendel, a disbarred lawyer, for murder of the Lindbergh baby.

Public prosecutor Willentz, however, says the execution of Hauptmann must be carried out unless he is reprieved.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S "NO" TO FRANCE

Eden Turns Down Proposal For Locarno Powers' Meeting

LONDON, April 4.

Mr. Eden turned down the French Government's proposal for a meeting of the Locarno Powers on Wednesday at Paris or Brussels on the ground that a meeting of the Committee of Thirteen at Geneva on Wednesday had made a simultaneous Locarno meeting undesirable and unnecessary.—Reuter.

FRANCE TO MAKE COUNTER-PROPOSALS?

PARIS, April 3.

It is authoritatively learned that the French reply to the German Memorandum will contain counter-proposals.

M. Flandin is drafting the reply and finishing touches will be given by the Council of Ministers on Monday.

The conference of the French Ambassadors in Berlin, Rome and London held at 'Quai D'Orsay' for three hours in the afternoon is understood to have been of great importance and covered the ground in the widest possible manner.

French circles opine that it is fairly certain that the conference of Locarno Powers will be held next week, probably in Paris, but British quarters in Paris think that Brussels is the much likelier venue and, it is understood, the Foreign Office does not favour any very early date for the meeting.—Reuter.

GERMANY DISAPPOINTED AT EDEN'S REPLY

BERLIN, April 3.

While official circles decline to comment on Mr. Eden's speech at present, well-informed circles are disappointed at his insistence on the General staff conversations at a time when Germany is expecting some new and constructive gesture for peace.

The British Government's letters to French and Belgian governments are tantamount to encouragement of the French stubbornness and put a premium on the rejection of German proposals, declares the Wilhelmstrasse organ "Diplomatische Korrespondenz."

The paper says a satisfactory settlement is rendered more difficult and even doubtful, if a small circle of Powers will first engage in unilateral agreements, especially if they are of a military character.—Reuter.

GRANDI RENEWS ASSURANCES

LONDON, April 3.

A quiet weekend is anticipated in official circles in London. It is thought that Mr. Eden's speech will have a calming effect. Mr. Baldwin has already gone to Chequers, though Mr. Eden is still at the Foreign Office this evening.

Visitors to the Foreign Office include Signor Grandi who, it is understood, renewed the assurances that Italy will respect in full the integrity of the British Treaty rights in Abyssinia.

U. S. TO STRENGTHEN NAVY

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Admiral Standley, the acting Navy Secretary owing to the illness of Admiral Swanson, told pressmen that two battleships will be laid down in 1937 and thirteen cruisers constructable over a period of four years. The increased requirements of the United States Navy were necessitated by the expiration of the Washington and London treaties and the action of *the British Government in announcing plans to increase* her battleship and cruiser strength.

DR. ECKENER ANNOYED.

LONDON, April 4.

Reuter's Special Correspondent aboard the giant airship "Hindenburg" states that she is cruising slowly down the coast of South America towards Rio de Janeiro where she is expected to land in the morning. Her Commander Dr. Eckener expressed astonishment and annoyance at the report that he was in disgrace with the Nazi authorities.

He admitted that he was not a politician and that his life interests were airships, but he was a genuine supporter of the Nazi regime and had voted Nazi in the recent elections. He was quite confident of living peacefully in Germany.—Reuter.

INDIAN COMMERCE FEDERATION

The Federation of the Chambers of Indian Commerce passed resolutions on Saturday bearing on the financial and economic policy of Government.

(Fuller report will appear in to-morrow's "Chronicle").

OUR SHORT STORY

CHAMPA

(BY MISS BERTA DE MENEZES BRAGANZA.)

Champa was a young girl belonging to the little Hindu colony of Cuelim, a sea-side village. It is a village entirely populated by Christians and it is only recently that these Hindu peasants came to settle down there. They lived on an uncultivated piece of land on which they had been allowed to build. First only one family had come, then, by and by others had followed. And soon huts appeared like mushrooms on the barren plot of land.

The huts were small and dark,—mud-wells and roofs of dry palm leaves. They were all exactly alike, with nothing attractive about them

In one of these Champa lived with her husband. She was the only child of her parents, and according to their customs, had been married when still quite small. The choice was a fortunate one for, Champa's husband was a good and hard-working man. He treated her well, and she was very happy with him. They were both orphans and had no relatives. They were all alone in the world.

Everybody liked Champa for her good looks and pleasant ways. She was always on good terms with everybody and her neighbours would often find in her bright spirits, solace for their misfortunes.

At first her new home did not much please Champa. It was so different from her old one. She felt herself a stranger here and often thought with longing of her own village by the river side. But as time went on she became used to the place.

She generally went to work with her husband. But there were times when there would be no work for her and she had to remain at home. On such occasions she would go with her neighbours to gather firewood on the big hill where she found plenty of wild flowers with which to adorn her hair, or she would take her clothes to wash in the pond filled with lotus.

Then, one day, in monsoon time, when poor people have neither rice nor money, her husband having gone to work alone, returned home with the news that he had been engaged for work on a tea-plantation in distant land. The contract was for two months and they had been promised high wages. A good many Gauddes from their village, and even women were going. He had tried to see if he could take her too. But the number was filled. There was no place for her. And he consoled her saying he would be back in two months. He would come back with money. There would be an end to their privations. They would be able to build a better hut, perhaps even buy a field, and have all they needed.

Next day he left with a big batch of workers. The parting was trying for Champa. She felt lonely and sad. She counted the days left for her husband's return, and as the end of two months approached, she made all sorts of preparations to receive him.

* * * *

But the two months passed and he did not come. Disappointed and anxious, she could not think what might have happened. She looked out for him; everyday she went to the Gaudde quarter in Borsulem to enquire if somebody there had heard from their folk. But none had any news. all were equally anxious and looking out for the workers' return. Champa's anxiousness soon grew into distress. She worked and lived as before, but she was no more the Champa of former days. Her smile was gone. Gloom covered her face. Her whole appearance changed. She grew visibly thinner each day. Others tried to cheer her. But all efforts were hopeless. All hopes of his return had left her. Night and day she brooded over her sorrow. Whatever could have happened? How much longer could she live without him? Had she at least however the name of the country where he had gone, she might have gone in search of him. Without her husband, her hut seemed empty and almost repellant to her. She felt like leaving it and going somewhere. But where could she go? She had nobody but her husband in this world. And in her loneliness she remembered her old home.

Pictures came to her mind of her old village hidden in a dense grove of palm-trees, through which the least sound reechoed with redoubled srength; so dark, that even the sun's rays seemed powerless to penetrate it. And how she remembered that river which for every little need they had to cross in the little canoe! How beautiful it was! Calm, almost still, rendered green by the rich vegetation of its banks where the low growing pine-apple bushes leaned towards its glass-like surface, as though to admire their poky reflections. She remembered every little detail of the place: the steps leading to the water, the sound of the tiny, almost imperceptible waves softly splashing on the muddy shore, the creaking of the small canoe as it was rowed to and fro from one bank to the other. Oh! why did they abandon that lovely place? They had come here in search of a better life. And what was this, they had found?

* * * *

In this way, days dragged on. A year passed. No signs of her husband's return. Only her sorrow growing with the time.

Then, one day: she heard that one of the Gauddes had returned. The unexpected news blew a whiff of joy over her. New hopes kindled her heart. She hurried off to see him. He must certainly have news for her. Perhaps her husband too was coming home.

With her quick step she soon arrived at the returned worker's hut. Surrounded by a big crowd, he was telling a strange story. It was his own. Unnoticed Champa joined the silent group and listened: they had been cheated. They had been lured away to a distant land with promises of high wages. It was all lies. They were paid half of the wages paid here. It was not even enough for one decent meal. They almost starved. The land was rich. All sorts of food was available in plenty . . . but they had not wherewithal to buy it. The very day they had left their homes, they had known they had been cheated. But it was too late. They could not return . . . they were in the train. It took them five days to reach their destination and as soon as they arrived they were set to their task. They were made to work like beasts for the planters. After two months, they had wanted to return. But alas, it was not permitted. They were strongly guarded by the sahibs and could not even run away. He himself had had a narrow escape—and had he been caught, he would certainly have been killed. Having no money, he had travelled on foot and had taken over a month . . . and the man began describing his journey.

But Champa rendered more anxious by his gruesome narrative, impatiently interrupted to enquire about her husband. The man, however, instead of replying to her enquiry began relating to her, how they lived crowded in small wooden huts, that some sort of fever had broken out among them, that he himself was suffering from it. That did not satisfy Champa. She wanted news of her husband. Where and how was he? When would be return? And at last the man was forced to give her tidings of her husband. And what tidings! He looked confusedly all round, then looking hopelessly at her, began, "He too caught the disease . . ." then, after a short silence, with tears rolling down his checks, almost inaudibly added: "He's, dead. . ." A piercing shriek was all that came from Champa. She fell senseless to the ground, and was carried home. There she regained consciousness, uncertain whether what she had heard was true or only a dream.

Neighbours tried in vain to console her. And that night, one of them remained to keep her company.

Early next morning, however, the young woman found on waking, that Champa was not there. Was she perhaps, outside? She called out several times. No reply came.

Where could she have gone so early? Alarmed, she ran to the neighbours and asked if anyone had seen her. But none had seen and all were equally alarmed with her absence at such an early hour. Wherever could she have gone? Before long the whole quarter was in search of Champa. In vain they looked out for her. No Champa came. And soon her disappearance was the talk of the whole village.

* * * *

With the news of Champa's disappearance, another strange tale began to circulate. It came from a fisherman and the happening took place on the very night of Champa's disappearance.

The fisherman was guarding fish that had been kept on the shore. He was alone. The others were in the hut not far off. There was bright moonlight. He lay some distance from the fish Smoking, he watched the big round moon moving in the midst of myriads of tiny, twinkling stars strewed all over the sky,—looking as if it would crush them. Suddenly, he though he heard the crunching sound of foot-steps burying in the sand. He looked round: Bathed in the silvery light, the broad breach looked perfectly white. In the distance, a black shadow was moving What was it? He could not distinguish. The space between them was too long and the milky whiteness made it difficult to see far. Was it a man? A woman? It could not be. Who would think of coming there at such an hour? It must surely be an apparition, a ghost And at the thought a terrible fear overtook him. A cold shiver ran down his back. He remained motionless, and watched on. For a moment the shadow stood still, as though admiring the beautiful sight. Then moved down the sloping shore, towards the sea. From where he was, and lying down, he could not see it any more. He wished to stand up and see where it had gone. But his fear was there. He dared not move. He was almost afraid to breathe. Then, after a moment it appeared again, moving straight in the sea. A big wave rose before it. The wave broke and the shadow disappeared. He still watched on. Perhaps it would come again. He looked on a long time, but saw it no more. Terrified, he rose and made off towards the hut. He woke up his comrades and related to them his vision. Three of them went back to the shore with him. They sat for a long time, silent, their eyes fixed on the sea, expecting to see the mysterious shadow. . . .

* * * *

In the morning, the fisherman narrated once more his story to his comrades and took them to the spot where he had seen the shadow. They tried to trace foot-prints. There were none. They walked down to the sea. They walked down to where the man had first lost sight of the vision. There on the hardened sand, among some shells brought ashore by the waves, were a few withered flowers. That suggested nothing to them . . . and there was nothing else. Men and women discussed the happening . . . And they all agreed that it was really an apparition their comrade had seen.

But was it truly a ghost? The peasants from the Hindu quarter, however had their doubts about it. . .

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"DISGUISE" COMPETITION

In this exceedingly interesting Competition you are asked to exercise your power of observation by penetrating through the disguise which the persons in the series of pictures on this page have assumed to evade recognition. The real persons on this page have assumed disguised forms and these disguised persons are given on the opposite page. A man may disguise himself as a woman or vice versa. He or she may change the dress, put on or shave off beard or mustaches or make such changes in their appearance as to make it difficult for an observant person to recognise them. Let us see how you fare.

For instance the woman shown in "P" assumes the disguise of a boy as in Illustration No. 1. You therefore, enter "1" against "P" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest and submit as many entries as you like before 17th April, observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

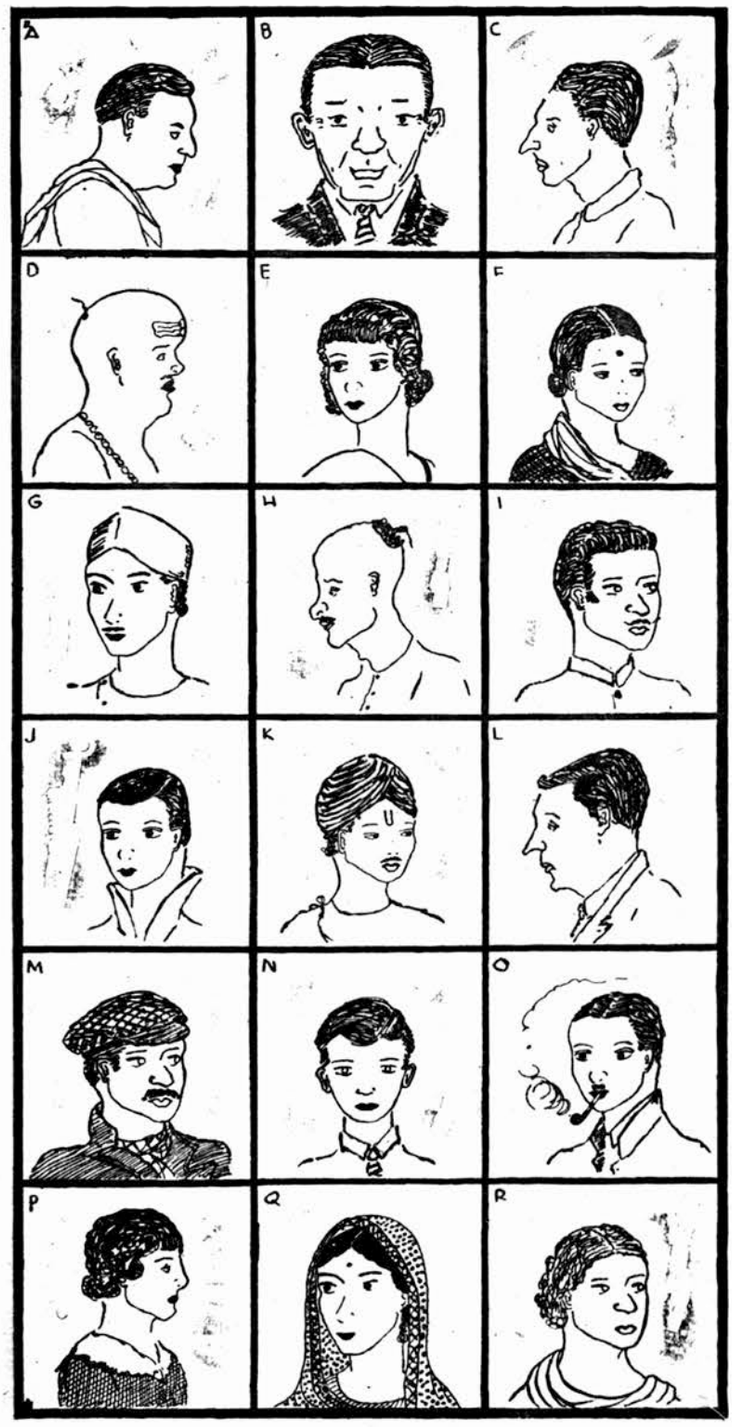
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 17th April, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.



CLOSING DATE
17th APRIL, 1936

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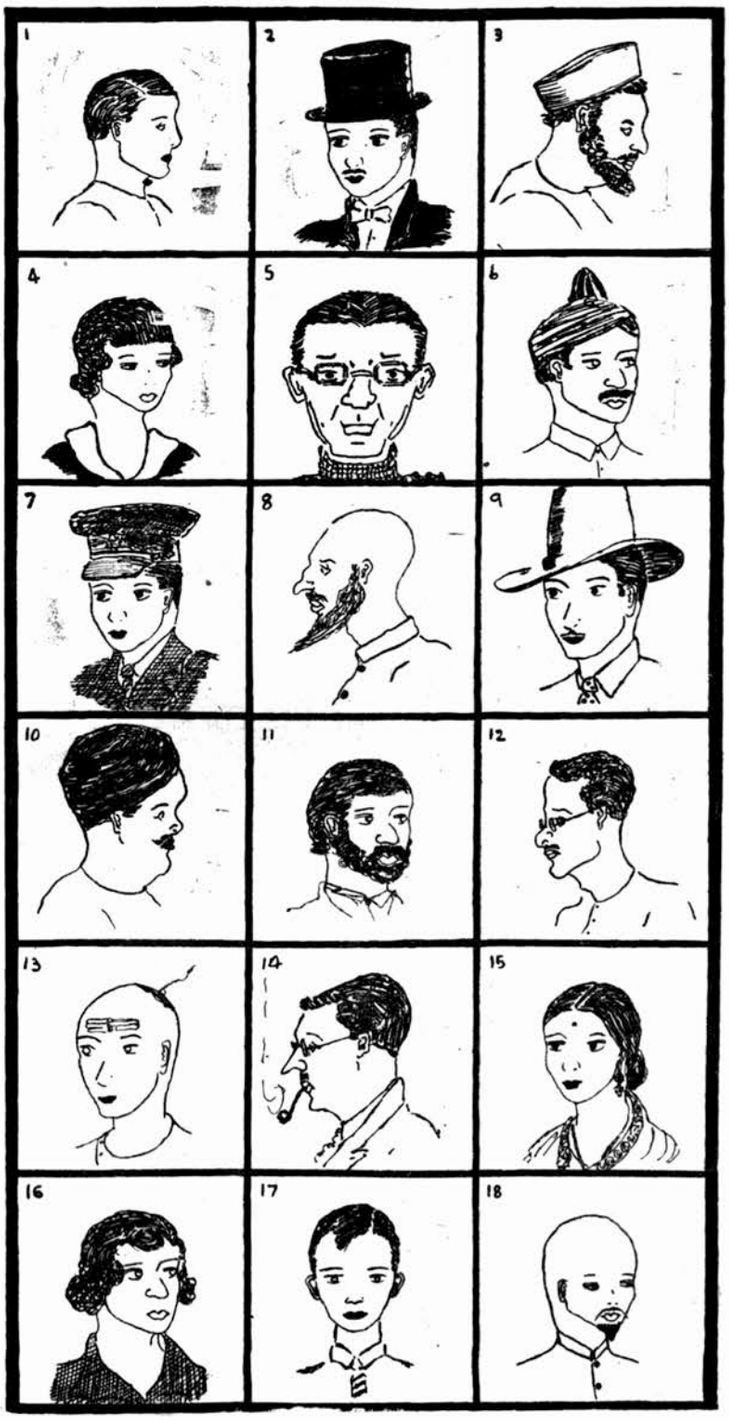
Total Rs. 3,000



7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 26th April, 1936.

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Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE
17th APRIL, 1936

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

TWIN SISTERS CREATE PROBLEM

One Must Say Yes Before Other Can Marry

Two beautiful twin sisters, aged 21, are finding life a complicated affair as the result of their pact not to marry without mutual consent.

The pact was no sentimental whim of the moment, but was properly drawn up by a solicitor.

"All went well for a year, and then one of the sisters fell in love."

The girl, who will marry when her fiance can obtain her sister's approval, is Miss Loraine Pearl.

She said to a "Sunday Express" representative, who saw her at the Savoy Hotel, where the sisters are appearing in cabaret:

"I fell in love, but the agreement stands in the way.

If I marry the man I love, my sister Leatrice under the terms of our agreement, has the right to sue me for breach of contract.

"I am now waiting for Leatrice to become engaged, but Leatrice just refuses to fall for any man. She has had a dozen grand proposals, and turned down each of them."

"Until she makes up her mind I have to remain single."

"The agreement holds for another two years."

STATE DOWRIES FOR BRIDEGROOMS

If They Do Not Marry Too Young

Mr. Schanzer, a member of the New York State Legislative, has introduced a scheme providing £100 wedding gifts for all men, who marry after the age of 21.

All baby boys will be compulsorily insured for that sum by the State at birth.

If the boy dies before he is 21, the money reverts to the State. If he lives it will be paid over to him on his wedding morning.

THE LOVE-PHILTRE

Science To Probe Supposed Magical Properties Of Juice Of Ceylon Plant

Bulbs of the Naga Maru Ale, a plant which, according to tradition, has the magical powers of making one person fall in love with another, have been sent to London for examination by chemists.

When the fingers of modern science have completed their analysis of the love-philtre from Ceylon, when the retorts have forthed over into the test-tubes, and the very essence of love lies on the slide below the microscope, what then?

Private enterprise, perhaps. Cupid and Venus Ltd. can assure you that your boy-friend won't taste it in his soup. With the aid of easy instalments the boredom your presence inflicts on him will be tastelessly transformed into adoration.

Such a company might get into difficulties with the law, but the demand is there. Our learned judges have more than once had to denounce the love racket, writes Tangye Lean in "News Chronicle."

A case in 1932 is illuminating. Sentence of eighteen months hard labour was passed on a woman who was said to have obtained hundreds of pounds from "two spinsters by pretending she had a potion which would bring them husbands."

Lord Irwin, the former Viceroy of India, in charging the Grand Jury, said that Mrs. Wilkinson (the defendant) was stated to have alleged that a certain preparation called "Zep" possessed such qualities that if a piece of material worn by Dora Lyne and Mabel Lyne (the spinsters concerned) was soaked in it and then burned at a lamp, she had the power to see in the smoke the men who would marry them.

When the spinsters' money was exhausted, Mrs. Wilkinson is alleged to have said: "Will you sell your jewellery—give me the proceeds to buy more "Zep"." One of the sisters sold her jewellery, which was valued at £150. Mrs. Wilkinson urged her to "put every drop" on the man.

For the defence, it was strongly denied that Mrs. Wilkinson used "Zep". In reality, it was claimed, she had used a substance sent by her daughter in Miami.

One's sympathy goes out to all three of the ladies in this case, not only because of the indignities whoch they encountered at the hands of the law, but because their tendencies were honoured by convention in the past and remain latent in most of us today.

In its time the love-potion has produced poetry of great beauty, to be chanted while the ingredients are brewing. These lines which have only just been translated, were written in ancient Egypt:

Darken her eyes; let her know not where she is; become fire under her till she comes to me that she may love me for all time and may not be able either to eat or drink till she comes to me.

Hear me, O mightiest, that thou mayest inflame her heart and let her love me. May she forget father and mother, brothers, husband, friend—nay, forget them all, save me alone.

The potion was a sort of spiritual hors d'oeuvre:

Take pure olive oil and the plant called beetroot and branches of an olive tree; then pick up seven leaves and, grinding them together pour them into olive oil.

Then take it in a vessel and go up on a house facing the moon and recite the formula seven times.

The most fastidious lover could not object to that, but usually he or she has had to put up with more repulsive concoctions.

Burton, in the "Anatomy of Melancholy," compiles a list which includes "a swallow's heart, dust of a dove's heart, mandrake roots, precious stones, dead men's cloaths and candels." "Others are of opinion", he remarks, "that these feats, which most suppose to be done by charms and philtres, are merely effected by man's blood chemically prepared." Prepared, one cannot help wondering, for what?

The question is relevant, for Burton is surely right in holding that certain physical states are more conducive to love than others. Statistics are impossible to obtain, but it is difficult to believe that many proposals have been made during a siege or a plague.

On the other hand, an examination of the engagement announcements in the Press shows that people are inclined to propose marriage over the week-end. Leisure, good food, pleasant surroundings, these things are perhaps a better "chemical preparation" than the "dead men's cloaths" referred to by Burton.

Scientific analysis of the root from Ceylon may just possibly produce interesting results, but in principle the affair is a retrograde step. A revolutionary change has upset the love world as radically as the Copernican reorganisation of the universe; we now suspect that the most profitable analysis would be conducted by the love-philtre on those who desire it.

What would this intelligent concoction discover? Very little love, one imagines, and a great deal of infatuation and despair. For the ideol love-philtre is love itself. As a charm its potency exceeds that of the he l-broth in Macbeth.

But for that doomed race which deserts love for infatuation and finds that in exaggerating their worship they receive nothing in exchange but contempt, for them, there is surely something that will bring salvation. . . .

So they have hoped through the centuries as they gazed at a lizard's tongue or made millions or conquered new worlds. And so many of them hope to-day, luckily, if we consider the prospects of Venus and Cupid Ltd.

"Why will you insist on eating biscuits in bed, dear?"

WOMEN'S TELL-TALE STEPS

Parisian Shoe Designer's Discovery

"By their feet ye shall know them," says Andre Perugia, the Parisian shoe designer, referring to women, says the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

Perugia, who is making a study of American feminine extremities, finds that they confirm his observations made in the capitals of Europe.

Thus a woman who has sex appeal walks evenly, firmly and with poise, whereas if she is of a nervous temperament she lacks rhythm in her walk.

A woman who is unduly timid or unsuccessful in life walks Charlie Chaplin fashion, toes turned outward. But if she be pigeon-toed, that denotes dullness, even stupidity.

And it will be found that a woman who is envious and down at the mouth, generally has a bunion.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When washing up dishes in which onions, cabbage or fish have been cooked, add a little vinegar to the water to avoid any unpleasant odour.

Steel that has become very rusty will be easier to clean if it is first rubbed with a cut onion and left for a day. It should then be polished with paraffin and emery powder, or turpentine and brickdust.

When frying onions for any purpose (steak, curry, and so on) a tablespoonful of boiling—not cold—water poured over them a minute before removing them from the pan will give them a golden-brown colour and render them more digestible.

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

TWO ESSENTIALS OF FITNESS

Happiness And Affection

Happiness and affection are two of the necessities for maintaining fitness, said Professor Winifred Cullis, of London University, in a lecture before the British Medical Association in London.

The other essentials, she said, were right feeding, fresh air, exercise, rest, cleanliness and suitable clothing.

"It is to be hoped," she added, "that the car-habit will not deprive people of the use of their legs, whose free movement is a very necessary part of all exercise."

The chief advantage of exercise was that it increased the flow of blood through the capillaries. In an ordinary well-set-up man the capillaries set end to end would circle the earth 2½ times.

WATCH YOUR VITAMINS.

The public needed to be educated in the use of vitamins, Professor Cullis continued. If vitamins were right, the rest of our diet would be satisfactory.

Large-scale experiments had proved their value. A pint of milk a day added to the diet of schoolboys produced a yearly increase of 2.18 inches in height, as against a previous 1.4, and an increase of 6.98lb. in weight, as against a previous 3.85.

A supply of skimmed milk in Scotland had produced the same results. Yet 100,000 gallons of skimmed milk were said to be poured down the drain in Scotland every year.

There were still cases of rickets in children. There should be no cases to-day that could be prevented by giving vitamin D. found in milk, cod liver oil and fresh vegetables.

SCIENTISTS DEVISE NEW ANAESTHESIA

Formula Already Tested In More Than 400 Maternity Cases

A new formula intended to produce restful sleep and relief from pain during childbirth was demonstrated at a Washington clinic presented by two George Washington University physicians.

Described as simple and inexpensive, it is a mixture of paraldehyde and benzyl alcohol. Dr. Howard Kane, professor of obstetrics, and Dr. George Roth, professor of pharmacology, discovered the formula which is one and two-tenths cubic centrimetres of paraldehyde and one and five-tenths cubic centimetres of benzyl alcohol for each 10 pounds of body weight of the patient to whom it is to be administered.

As explained by Dr. Roth paraldehyde is the effective anaesthesia while the benzyl alcohol enables the solution to be absorbed and retained after administration.

Emphasizing that the treatment is not perfect nor fool-proof, they nevertheless contended experience with more than 400 patients has proved: 1. It produces satisfactory relief from pain and complete sleep in practically all cases in which labour is of more than four hours' duration. 2. It has no harmful effects on mothers of children.

"Having been spared the psychic shock of pain, the memory of suffering and fatigue, the patient awakens actually refreshed," they said.

Man Thinks In Words

Reason Why Some People Talk Inwardly

Dr. Wallace Craig, the American psychologist, said, in addressing the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society yesterday, that people thought in words. Many people, he said, talked inwardly all the time; he himself did so; other people talked inwardly some of the time.

It was formerly believed that when a pupil studied a book he was helped by speaking inwardly the words he was reading. It was now generally recognised that thought was not aided by repeating the words inwardly, and the methods of teaching children had been altered accordingly. Children were not now taught to repeat inwardly the words that they read; certainly rapid reading was incompatible with speaking the words inwardly.

Dr. Craig criticised the "motor theory" of internal speech, which says that the silent words formed in thinking consist of actual movements of the lips, tongue, and larynx. He believed that this theory was untrue; as evidence against it he showed that a man could carry on two, or even three, different trains of speech at the same time, provided the trains of speech were simple. With his physical voice he could be repeating aloud "John Smith, John Smith," and with an inward voice he could be counting the number of times he was saying "John Smith"; and while these two voices were both continuously active, there was a third voice, far more internal and subjective, which kept up a running commentary on the whole matter. It was, in his view, impossible that these three trains of speech could all be due to movements of the vocal muscles, because the muscles could not be forming three different words at the same moment.

An experiment had been made of recording the movements of the tongue while a process of thought was being carried on; it was found that the tongue did in fact move, but that its movements did not correspond to the thoughts. It had even been suggested that it would be useful if, in a criminal trial, we could read a man's inmost thoughts by means of an apparatus attached to his larynx, tongue, or throat. This would indeed be most useful but for the fact that such movements were not found to correspond with the person's thoughts.

What To Do When A Stroke Comes

Because of its sudden onset, apoplexy or cerebral haemorrhage is popularly called a "stroke." In the midst of his ordinary activities, the victim suddenly falls and remains deeply unconscious, usually with a flushed face, and his breathing is laboured and noisy.

Not all cases occur so suddenly; some experience a period of general discomfort with dizziness and headache before consciousness is lost. Strokes happen more often to men than to women, and usually occur after middle life. They are due to a haemorrhage in the brain which causes pressure on important nerve centres, writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M. D.

The artery which breaks is one which has become worn out and hardened. Apoplexy commonly occurs in those with high blood pressure and whose arteries have lost their elasticity. Occurring early in life, apoplexy may then be considered as the penalty of failure to give reasonable care to the hygienic needs of the body.

Occasionally, death follows upon the apoplectic stroke, but usually consciousness returns, speech is restored, and, to some extent, the paralysis improves. Paralysis which is limited to one side is known as hemiplegia. The face, arm and leg may all be involved, but again, one or other may escape.

At the time of the stroke, the patient should be placed in bed with the head slightly raised and the whole body turned to one side. Alcohol should not be administered; indeed, nothing should be given until the patient is seen by the doctor and then only what the orders. Attempts to make an unconscious person swallow may do harm. An ice-bag or cold compresses may be placed on the head, and a hot water bottle to the feet.

The extent to which recovery is possible depends upon the location and severity of the condition. The blood clots, and the clot contracts and is partially absorbed, thus relieving the pressure. During this convalescent period, passive movements and massage of the paralyzed muscles are considered to be helpful. The value of electrical treatments is questionable. The patient should be encouraged to use the paralyzed arm or leg and thus reeducate the muscles. After three months, no hope can be held out for any improvement in the extent of the paralysis.

Over-exertion, violent emotions, alcohol and overeating should be avoided by those whose condition is such as to predispose to apoplexy.

MOSQUITO DEFIES SIBERIAN WINTER

Tropical fever spread by mosquitoes that are able to survive the bitter Siberian winters are among the by-products of studies now being made in eternally frozen soil by Soviet scientists, cables Mr. Harold Denny to the "New York Times."

It was in this region, close to the Manchuria border, in the latitude of southern Canada but far colder because of the absence of warm air currents, that the eggs of infinitesimal shrimps frozen for thousands of years have been dug up, thawed and hatched into living creatures.

The presence of mosquitoes was disclosed to this correspondent by Professor Michael Sumgin, of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, discussing purposes of Soviet work in frozen soil. Professor Sumgin heads the Eternal Frost Commission of the Geological section of the academy.

Several workers with the expedition at Skovoradina on the Amur River came down with a fever identified as of a tropical variety carried by mosquitoes. The bacteria evidently lived in the swamp. A watch was kept and mosquitoes were found. The details of this strange discovery have been turned over to the Medical Institute for study.

Doctor: "What is the most you have weighed?"
Patient: "Sixteen stone".
Doctor: "And the least?"
Patient: "Six and a half pounds."

HOSPITAL TO PAY £500 DAMAGES

Sequel To Injuries Sustained By Boy-Patient

Before Mr. Justice Talbot, in the King's Bench Division, a jury found for the plaintiffs and awarded them £500 in an action for damages for personal injuries brought by Mr. Charles Cyril Newnham, a solicitor's managing clerk, of Chatham, on behalf of his son, Charles Wesley Newnham, aged seven, and himself against the Rochester and Chatham Joint Hospital Board, managers of St. William's Hospital, Rochester.

The case for the plaintiffs was that the infant plaintiff, who was suffering from scarlet fever, was received as a patient in the hospital for treatment, and on the following day was placed in a ward on the ground floor. During the late afternoon of that day the child was in a bed a few feet from a window, the lower part of which was open. In the absence of a nurse the child somehow fell out of the window and dropped a distance of about 17ft. on to the ground below. As a result he suffered from shock and was confined to bed for three extra weeks. His forehead was badly disfigured and both feet were now flat, requiring special supports. The child's father said that the defendants, their servants or agents, were negligent in leaving the boy unattended near the open window.

The jury found for the plaintiffs and awarded £500 damages, judgment for which was entered, with costs.—"The Times".

UNKNOWN BERLIN

A Glimpse Of The Middle Ages In German Metropolis

(By T. B. CAUSTON.)

"Unknown Berlin"? What a strange description, it may be objected for a city of more than three million inhabitants. Here is meant, rather, the nooks and corners of the capital which the cursory glances of the tourist and his guide are apt to miss. The kind of haunts, off the beaten track, where the more discriminating citizen of Berlin goes for recreation after the day's work is over.

For the average visitor to Berlin the capital is bounded by the old imperial castle in the East and the Radio Tower and the Exhibition Grounds at Kaiserdamm in the West. That famous avenue, the Unter den Linden, with its continuation through the green glades of the Tiergarten, the Charlottenburger Chaussee, runs almost in a straight line between these two points. Here can be seen most of the sight-seeing specialities recommended by Baedeker, museums, picture gallaries and the like.

How many of the visitors who have inspected the Castle realise that behind this former residence of the ex-Kaiser runs the river Spree and alongside are quayside walks that lead you right through the heart of the old city. Modern historians have dinned into us that Berlin is a city of modern growth, an observation true enough as far as it goes. But there is also a portion of Berlin with many relics of ancient buildings, dating back in some instances as far as the thirteenth century.

The elevated electric railway that takes such a wide sweep in its course as it approaches Alexanderplatz does so because it follows the line of the old fortress walls. Indeed in the cellers of houses in the Neue Friedrichstrasse relics of the old town wall can be seen. In this street may also be found mediaeval premises, a building which formerly served as a museum and has since been converted into an inn where the particular speciality is the famous "Berliner Weisse" (a light beer into which, connoisseurs insist, raspberry juice must first be poured, to give it that full thirst-quenching potency!)

A Picturesque View of the Berlin Cathedral.

ANCIENT CHURCHES OF BERLIN

The best historical relics of this quarter are the churches. Oldest of all is the Gothic Nikolaikirche, built in the early part of the 13th century. Also early Gothic is the Klosterkirche with the adjacent school where Bismarck studied, the Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster. Third oldest of Berlin's churches, however, is the Marienkirche with its remarkable mural painting, "The Dance of Death," bearing rhyming inscriptions in the low German dialect. When the Commercial High School was built in 1907, the architect had the good sense not to tear down the relics of the ancient Hiligengeistkirche on this site, but incorporated them into the modern building, so that the former church has become a lecture hall on one of the walls of which the religious mural paintings may still be seen.

Coming nearer to our own times, in the Klosterstrasse, near the Town Hall, stands the baroque Parochialkirche whose peal of bells, presented by King Frederick I of Prussia, chimes out the hour and half-hour with the melody of an ancient hymn. Sedate, elderly folk may often be seen taking a leisurely walk through this quarter, which provides a pleasant oasis from the busy traffic of the main thoroughfares nearby. One of the most picturesque scenes in all Berlin is this quayside walk running from the old harbour, past the Muhlendamm to the Jannowitz bridge, where the international express go roaring past, bound East for Warsaw and Moscow.

BERLIN AFTER DARK

The younger generation, however, look for something more stimulating than a quiet stroll before "turning in." From 16,000 to 20,000 Berliners of every shade and description may be seen on winter evening in such enormous indoor sporting establishments as the Sport Palace in the Potsdamerstrasse or the newly opened Germany Hall overlooking Eichkamp Station, claimed to be the largest of its kind in Europe, cheering the competitors to victory in the ice-hockey or cycling matches here contested. In the Germany Hall the heavy athletic and gymnastic events and boxing contests of the Eleventh Olympic Games will be held in August.

Besides the internationally well-known Winter Garten and Scala in the centre and west of Berlin respectively there are places of entertainment which a distinctly local flavour where is spoken Berlin dialect that you could cut with a knife. Carow's Lachbuhne on Weinbergsweg, for instance, or the Plaza Music Hall, a former railway station, as you may observe by looking at the ceiling. Also in the East End is the Rose Theatre which opened in 1877 with a performance of "King Lear" and has since then had many a succession presenting Shakespeare's plays amongst other classics, before a working class audience. Gustav Lilienthal, the inventor of the engineless glider, took over this theatre in 1890, installed a heating of his own invention and took parts on the stage himself but the undertaking failed financially and passed eventually into the hands of the Rose family, whence it derives its present name. That rarely seen play "Pericles" was presented there recently in a series of musical tableaux reminiscent of revue. It may have come as a shock to the scholars of Shakespearean folios who are sticklers for the presentation of an untampered text but I doubt whether the Bard of Avon turned in his grave on that account.

FROM PANTOMIME TO SHAKESPEARE

Down in the South-East by Kottbusser Tor, Wilhelm Bendow who has played everything in his time from Shakespearean role to pantomime dames presents revues with a typical popular flavour at his own theatre, a converted dance hall of monumental proportions. Here is also to be found a memorial to Heinrich Ziller, most Bohemian of caricaturists who immortalised a variety of Berlin types in his drawings. Every Tom, Dick and Harry in this proletarian neighbourhood, including some notorious rapscallions, turned out in a doleful procession to do honour to his memory at his funeral.

CABARET AS MIRROR FOR BERLIN HUMOUR

For cabarets of a more intimate and literary appeal you must go West. On the tiny stage, once known as the "Tingel-Tangel" behind the Theater des Western in the Hardenbergstrasse, there is often a topical revue of this character. And in the premises adjoining the Scala is the "Tatzelwurm," where the brush and paintwork of another witty daughtsman Nils Stenbock provide an ingenious setting, like fragments cut of a child's box of bricks for this miniature show, holding the mirror up to contemporary life. It is all in keeping with the spirit of cabaret that satirical sketches here should be presented with that air of improvisation that lets the typical, perky Berlin humour appear as though as an afterthought, with its instantaneous appeal to an intimate audience.

Intimate, too, are the type of little refreshment places with an almost family atmosphere, run by people of the "profession" and appealing to just this public. Next door the "Grune Zweig" has been taken over by Res'l Schwannbeck, whose daughter's performance as the tom-boy school girl in "Madchen in Uniform" ("Girls in Uniform") is familiar to many film fans. In the Kleiststrasse that well-known actress Maria Fein, presides over Roman's Cafe. There is no end to such discoveries. Every time one place closes down, another rises instead. In Berlin, indeed, the spirit of enterprise seems to emerge phoenix-like from every set-back to welcome the visitor.

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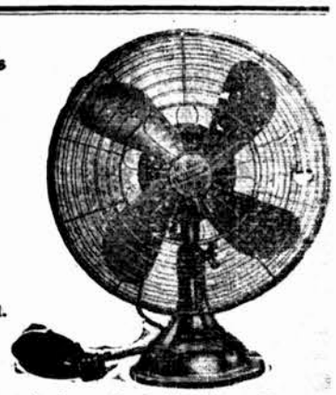

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

From your letters that I have been receiving these days, I find that you are busy preparing for your examinations. Yes,—this time also must come during the year, so you should take it very cheerfully.

Throughout the year you have played and enjoyed nicely. You have been studying too, leisurely perhaps. And now it seems you have to work a little more to go through the ordeal.

I call the examinations an "ordeal" purposely. As the tests are being taken to-day, they are really an ordeal. Your fate is decided only by your work during the last days.

So many have been bawling out from time to time that there is something wrong with the system of these examinations. And yet, it cannot be changed. Anyway, I cannot discuss this question with you at full length here: It seems it is not necessary to do so.

Probably the higher class students have harder nuts to crack. Methinks, you have to burn the midnight oil oftener nowadays. Well, my best wishes are with you all—the students of the lower and higher classes. May you pass your examinations successfully, so that you may keep smiling as always!

* * * *

HOBBIES

By Geo P. Halmandaris, Egypt.

If I ask you "what is a hobby?" many of you will take up your dictionaries and find that it is, 'any favourite object;' "that which a person pursues with a zeal or delight." In other words it is a work, a profession, a whole science running parallel to the work or business from which we earn our bread. What may be a money making business to one may be a hobby to another and thus the world of a hobbyist is a world in itself where everybody is pleased to work, where there are no bosses to groan, where there are no managers to command and where everything is done for the pleasure of doing it. It is rather a frame of mind.

So every one who has a hobby, whenever he hears this five lettered word figures up a world where he is the monarch of all he surveys and is the creator of many things. He finds the joy of a hobby in his very bones and is unmindful of its dictionary meaning. To know the meaning of a hobby one must have one.

Hobbies have an educative value. Stamp-collecting for example teaches patience and observation. It also strengthens the memory and gives an interest in the world history and geography—as many places and events are recorded and commemorated on stamps. Again a hobby such as that of painting develops love of nature, the power of observation and interpretation and a new mode of expression of human feelings. A hobby as that of singing is an infinite joy.

Sometimes it is difficult to find a suitable hobby. Unfortunately there are many people who in their love for hobbies try to pick up a hobby that somebody else is pursuing and imitate him. Experience has shown that such people have soon discovered that the persuit of hobbies is an employment for the idle. Nothing can be farther from truth. The fault, dear Brutus, lies in ourselves which we ascribe to hobbies and hobbyists.

To choose a hobby one must take a survey of all his activities and inclinations. One must know his self and then go ahead. Sometimes there is a wide divergence between one's business and his hobbies. The choice of a career depends upon its financial aspect, but the choice of a hobby is governed by the internal force of the soul and the inclination of the mind. There is a saying that a hobby is the "lost fiancee" of a man.

To any one in search of a hobby I only say "Look within". A hobby is not a thing to be searched or discovered. It grows within one's self and no hobby is worth cultivating unless one finds his soul in it. It can only then be a pleasant hobby.—"Children's News."

* * * *

THE FUTURE CHAMPIONS

(Sent by Bro. H. A. Khan)

On entering this world a child brings with it the curiosity for knowing the how and why of things. The characteristic about children is that when they see a thing they try to have a clear perception of it and gradually, their curiosity of knowing the grounds on which a certain thing works, e.g., a toy motor car, increases.

When the child is so small that it cannot speak, it holds the thing in its small hands and turns it over and over again. When it begins speaking, it enquires of others regarding a toy or something and thereby adds some more information to his fund of knowledge. Its parents are its encyclopaedia and the usual queries "Mummy what is it?" or "Pappa, why is it?" come out of its mouth very often. At times the questions of these small creatures are so puzzling that even graduated parents bewilderingly have to give this or the other random reply to in order to relieve themselves.

These very questions appear to us to be useless and we turn a deaf ear towards them. Even at times mothers, because of their unscrupulousness cannot comply with the request of their babies and thereby a useful opportunity is lost of making the child acquainted with the world. This is because, at this stage, a child is more interested in a thing than when it grows up.

Alas, these parents might have known that this very child, whose questions at present are restricted only to "Mummy, what is it?" about many things will, one day, set out for elucidating the causes of the rotation of the earth, This very child, which questions its 'troubled' parents about spoons, pencils, watches and other things will, when it grows up, be anxious to know why a railway engine puffs or why can we put out a candle by blowing and so many other things, and so its mind will be developed and its knowledge will be increased. Perhaps he might some day explain to the world the causes of the anomalous expansion of water and many other puzzling problems which have kept great scientists wondering.

Will you not be astonished to hear that the man who invented the steam engine was the same boy, who, in his childhood sat in his aunt's lap watching the lid of the kettle move, when the steam tried to escape from it?

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children of the All-India Children's Association in their happiest moods.

The Young Tennis Enthusiast.

The artist's idea of a 'depressed class': A clever caricature indeed!

But it is not at all any wonder because every child brings this lust of watching and knowing things with it, and it is left with its parents to increase his love of knowledge or leave him without his hunger satisfied and thereby his love of knowledge is discouraged.

There are many mothers who when busy doing some house work are asked by their children, "why this wood is burning," etc., and in their turn scold the child very haughtily. Some even go a step forward and end the matter there and then by treating their children with a slap. From that time onwards the poor and innocent child never makes a bid for asking about anything, and when it thinks of asking anything, the haughty scolding or the slap is revived in its mind and it remains silent by killing its valuable desire. Then on growing up the love of enquiry about things goes away and the blossom of the questioning face withers away. This very child, had its love of knowledge been increased and encouraged would have become a Newton or a Benjamin Franklin in due course of time.

* * * *

OUR DOGS.

(Sent by Bro. Albert Fernandes)

We all love our dogs, for they are such good friends, always ready for a game and willing to die for us if need be. They are anxious to please us, delighted to be with us, and eager to love and be loved.

They are very different from cats. For one thing, a dog will not put out his claws and scratch you if you anger him. He cannot do that, for he has no muscles to pull his claws in and out as a cat has. They are not sharp, but blunt, for he continually wears them down as he runs about. His pads, too, are not soft and velvety, but rough and hard. He prefers them to be hard.

He cannot see in the dark as a cat can. The pupils of his eyes do not contract like Tibby's. Neither is his tongue as rough as hers.

"Scrape meat off a bone with my 'tongue';" We can imagine him saying scornfully. "Of course not! I crunch up meat, bones and all, with my strong teeth!"

A dog's world is more of a smell-world than a world of seeing and hearing. He can smell things from a long distance, and uses his nose to find things much more often than his eyes. Because he likes to scuffle along the ground so much, his muzzle is long and pointed, for this helps him in his sniffing.

Unlike the cat, the dog always bolts his food, and even if there is no other animal near, and he has plenty of time in which to eat it, it makes no difference. He bolts it just the same. This habit is centuries old, and comes from the time when the dog was a wild animal and hunted in a pack.

When a kill was made the hungry animals crowded round to eat. Those who ate slowly got little. Those who ate quickly got much. So the custom among dog packs was to gulp meat down quickly in order to get as much as possible, and the habit remains to this day.

Another curious custom of the dog is one you have probably noticed when he is just about to lie down; he turns himself round and round and round before he

finally settles. Why is this?

This habit also dates from long ago when the dog went to rest in a bed of wild reeds. Before he could lie down comfortably he had to bend the reeds down, and to do this he turned round and round, so making a nice flat place on which to lie. Our domesticated dog still does this, although there is no need for him to. He cannot get out of the habit!

Do you know why a dog wags its tail when it wants to make friends? Watch two dogs walking up to one another. Do you see how stiff they make themselves, how the hackles rise on their backs, how alert they are in case the other is going to fight. Perhaps they want to be friends, but how can they show it? Their whole bodies are stiff and tense; only their tails are free to show what they feel. Then one dog begins to wag his tail, the signal of friendship. The other dog does the same and in a trice they are gambolling round one another, all their fear gone.

When a dog wags his tail it is the same thing as a smile. Animals never smile, for that means baring the teeth, which to them is a preparation for a fight.

The wagging tail is a very useful signal, and the dog uses it a great deal.

A dog's eagerness for games, its hatred of being left alone, or of being lost, its loyalty and comradeship, all come from its old habit of living in a pack with scores of other dogs. Let us be sure to treat our dog well, and give him clean water, good food, and a warm kennel. Such a true and loving comrade should have the best we can afford.

FINGER PRINT SIGNATURE

Most of us have heard how the police take the finger-prints of criminals, but the fact that no two people's finger-prints are exactly alike is not a new discovery.

The Chinese knew this two centuries, B.C. and the imprint of the thumb served as a person's signature.

This was particularly useful, because in those days many people could not write even their own names.

In India also this custom prevails in many villages and countries.

Whose portrait, do you think, this girl is painting? Sure enough, the model is her own self! It is just a camera trick, showing the same girl facing herself.
(Photo by V. D. Mhatre).

Mysterious Rays

Certain beams of light, called Cosmic Rays, are so penetrating that they will pass through six feet of lead; yet they will barely pierce a hundred feet of sea-water! Ordinary sunlight will penetrate farther than this.

These Cosmic Rays reach our earth from all directions, but each wave is less than one hundred thousand millionth part of an inchwide.

* * * *

DO YOU WANT PEN-FRIENDS IN AMERICA?

A poem received from Bro. Lakshmana R. Rajgond and "Alphabetical Names" sent to Bro Edward S. Davey are not quite good to be made use of. They will therefore please excuse us for not finding their contributions in these columns. We would however advise them to send us better attempts, which we will be very glad to publish.

The result of the last competition and a new prize competition will be given in the next issue. No doubt many of you have taken part in the last competition, and I am glad to see that your interest in this direction is growing. I assure you the next competition will be easier. So please be on the look-out, all of you!

And then, those of our sisters and brothers who would like to have pen-friends in America, can let me know of their intention now, for I have recently received another stock of letters from them for forwarding them to you. They seem to be more keen about having connections with friends here—well that is good. Even so let our brotherhood grow!

The April issue of "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper is out. And "I wonder if its copies would be available upto the time this is published. It is certainly a bigger, also brighter, and perhaps better issue than the ordinary ones, and is being sold at six pies a single copy.

If you like to have it, you must send stamps worth two annas for it. But, really, I would advise you to be its permanent subscriber by sending rupee one only as its annual subscription.

Well, now—have you or have you not yet joined Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association? If you have not, it shows that you have unnecessarily delayed in getting yourself enrolled in this great brotherhood..... So, please send for the form and fuller particulars to day intimating us of your age and full address, and enclosing nine pies stamp only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA.—"Gulistan"
Khar. BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A dip in the waters makes them feel nice and pleasant.

Touring India On A Bullock Cart

(Continued from page 7)

proceeded from Ongole on a sixty odd mile journey to Chirala, which is off the Ongole-Guntur Road about twenty-four miles.

The road from Chilarkulupet to Chirala is the worst I have crossed in my 850 miles. Shell holes and boulders all over the place, brought back to my memory some of the shelled roads of France. More than once 'Buster' refused to move, as it was agony to the poor beast to be shoved from side to side.

Stopping at Timrajpalam for the night, we proceeded next morning to Chirala. At Karamchalam a very beautiful sight met our view. The Komamor canal with its barges, was a very pleasant and refreshing sight and after we got up the steep incline, we stopped in the centre of the bridge and enjoyed this beautiful sight for a few moments.

We left Chirala at 5-30 p.m. and arrived at Stewartpuram at 8 p.m. I called on Mr. Pearson, Manager of the Salvation Army Criminal Settlement, and asked for shelter for the night. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson received us kindly and not only gave us shelter, but saw to 'Buster's requirements. We stayed two days at Stewartpuram, with the Pearsons, receiving every kindness at their hands. Thursday 16th August saw us in Baptla, where Mrs. Nuttall of the Salvation Army entertained us to lunch and bought a box from me as did Mr. Watford of the Army and Mr. Verni of the Lutheran Mission. That night we camped two miles out of Baptla and while preparing our evening meal an Indian gentleman, unknown to us, after a few moments' conversation gave me a rupee, but refused to take a box. We arrived at Guntur on Saturday and on Monday I sold four boxes to various people. Leaving Guntur in the afternoon and arriving at Nambur railway station five miles away, we camped for the night. Next morning I interviewed Mr. Nicholson of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Co., Ltd., and I must candidly say that he was the first Englishman who treated us with courtesy. He entertained us to a very ample and enjoyable breakfast in a style fit for a Governor.

A Wonderful Vision

We then moved on to face the Kistna and camped for the night on the banks of this roaring river for the night. The surrounding scenery was gorgeous at sunset and as darkness crept in, the twinkling lights of Bezwada made their appearance one by one. I may with confidence say that few travellers have really enjoyed this scenery. We were camped on the western bank near the railway bridge. At the entrance of the bridge is a stone building, which reminds one of the ancient towns built near the draw bridges of old forts. Eleven sturdy masonry pillars bear the metal structure of the railway bridge, above which foot passengers may walk across the Kistna river by paying a fee.

On the western side rises a lofty hill near which is built a Hindu temple. Looking north, i.e., upstream, one sees other ranges of hills surrounded by the blue haze of dusk and the waters of the Kistna roaring over the causeway. Across east near the bank are also a cluster of hills and between these clusters may be seen other hills further in the distance wearing the blue mantle of dusk and preparing in their silent grandeur to receive the black cloak of night. All these hills seem to be the silent and stalwart guardians of the town of Bezwada which nestles at their feet dotting the scene with myriad twinkling lights as night draws near.

On the morning of Wednesday 22nd August the ferry was ready to load and take us across, this surging and roaring torrent—the Kistna river sixty feet in flood.

Chapter III.

"WANTED" ! ! !
"VAGRANTS" ! ! !

The ferry is just a large country boat, which has paddles fitted on, worked by men who turn a handle in the shape of a crank.

Besides ourselves there were two other carts loaded on to this ferry as well as six buffaloes, two bulls, a cow and two buffalo calves.

It was a tight squeeze and 'Buster' strongly objected to the fat she buffalo alongside jamming him against the rails. After a little while, he however managed to get himself more or less comfortable. Florrie sat on one cart, while I sat in our own cart, the shafts of which were resting and tied on, to the body of another double-bull cart. We had hardly left the bank, when we were caught in the swift current and went smoothly along down stream under the railway bridge and eventually touched the opposite bank about a mile down! With a gallant struggle and many groundings and much shouting the boat crew brought us up alongside the landing place near the bridge, and we disembarked to the great satisfaction of 'Buster', who felt a bit 'drunk' after his first experience of this kind in his nine hundred and nine miles from Hubli.

From the landing place we proceeded along to the railway station, arriving there at 11 a.m. It had taken us nearly three hours to cross and come up to the landing stage.

After refreshing ourselves at the station, we proceeded to the 'Travellers' Bungalow. About two furlongs away we were accosted by an Indian who demanded us to stop, which, of course, I refused to do, and looking back I saw, two Indian police, and an European Sergeant following us. On arriving at the Bungalow we discovered that these were two Sub-Inspectors and the plain clothes Indian, who had demanded us to stop, was a Mr. Rao, supposed to be a newspaper reporter, but in reality a police reporter, in other words C.I.D.

I produced my copy of the "Madras Mail" of July 7th 1934 and the four, after much useless talk, left us in peace. The same evening when we returned from the bazaar with our purchases we were met at the gate of the bungalow by an Indian in Khaki. His upper lip boasted of a ferocious moustache and glaring at me he said, "Your the man I am looking for", 'What is the motive of your travelling by bullock cart?' 'Who are you?', 'Who gave you permission to stop at the Travellers' Bungalow?' On my inquiring as to who he was, he informed me that he was 'the Sanitary Inspector', Bezwada Municipality, in charge of the bungalow, and ordered me to vacate the grounds immediately.

To avoid any trouble, I stepped across to the police station, informed the Circle and Sub-Inspectors and requested them to give me shelter in the police compound for the night till I could make other arrangements, the next day, the time being about 6-30 or 7 p.m. I was given permission and in a few minutes we transferred ourselves into the safety of the 'Arm of the Law'. The biggest mistake I ever made in my life! The Circle Inspector asked for the 'Madras Mail', read it, and ordered three copies to be typed out, one for the D.S.P. who was camping in Bezwada, one for the District Magistrate at Masulipatam, and the third, an office copy, to be filed for future reference!

He was going to declare us as 'Vagrants' and was very kindly requesting the D.S.P. and D.M. for the necessary assistance to 'Help' us out of the town! Long life history was also demanded with the veiled threat of—'It is for your protection I want your life history, you can give it to my Sub-Inspector and answer whatever questions he asks you.'

Forced To Quit Town

Next morning we stepped out with the "Madras Mail" and one of my boxes to see the D.S.P. to whom we explained matters. He said that he would see into this and he also admitted we were not 'vagrants' and said I should not give my history. But what idea the public got about us, after seeing two Sub-Inspectors, a European Sergeant and a C.I.D. man follow us to the Bungalow and then see us shift across to the police compound the same evening, I leave it to the readers to imagine!

After settling matters with the D.S.P. I set out to sell my boxes and saw the Special Officer and Commissioner of the Municipality, who sent me to the Manager, to let him know how many boxes would be required for the Municipal Schools. While sitting and talking to the Manager, our bombastic Sanitary Inspector steps along and turning to me says, 'Now, where are you stopping?' I requested him to mind his own business. The Manager asked him why he should be so concerned about me, to which the latter replied, 'Yesterday when they arrived at the Bungalow the police were after them, and as they entered the grounds without my permission I ordered them out. They are now in the police compound. They are not doing business, Sir, they are 'wanted' by the police". Well, that smashed business for that day. I can hardly blame him for his opinion, because, the police are directly to blame.

Are we not allowed to travel as we please, without the police harassing us and causing us all this disgrace publicly? Had I come in a motor car nothing would have been said, but, because I came in a bullock cart the police must follow me and try to declare me a 'vagrant'?

The impression of "Wanted" was so firmly rooted that even the Town Sergeant asked me if I had received order to leave the town, as he had been told that I was detained by orders of the District Magistrate and D.S.P.

I again saw the D.S.P. about all these rumours and that charming official with a still more charming smile said he could do nothing further to help me!

Chapter IV.

ALONG THE EAST COAST

Well! Well! There is always somebody greater than the police.

The Unseen Hand of the Almighty stretched forward to my aid. We obtained employment in a Carnival for Variety and Clowning, which gave us Rs. 3 per day. It was only temporary, but every little helps and it suited us to "take on", as it not only gave us a rest but also a chance of accumulating a little "capital". I sold a few of my boxes to the railway folk. The Municipality gave an order for nine boxes. From Bezwada we proceeded to Masulipatam and here 'Dame Fortune', who had neglected us so long, ousted 'Miss Fortune' The Rajah of Challapalli gave me a personal order for fifteen boxes and eighty-five box orders for District Board High Schools. I also did good business with the C.M.S. Mission and the Government School. During our stay at Masulipatam I interviewed the Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna District and received great courtesy from him. He was very interested in our enterprise and rendered me much assistance as did Rev. Shuttleworth. To them both I am very grateful. We were fifteen days in Masulipatam and in the Travellers' Bungalow, we had our first most thrilling experience of coming across dangerous animals in the form of a snake which glided past us, almost over our feet, as we were walking about the grounds one evening. Dawn of Tuesday 25th September 1934 saw us again on the highway.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

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If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

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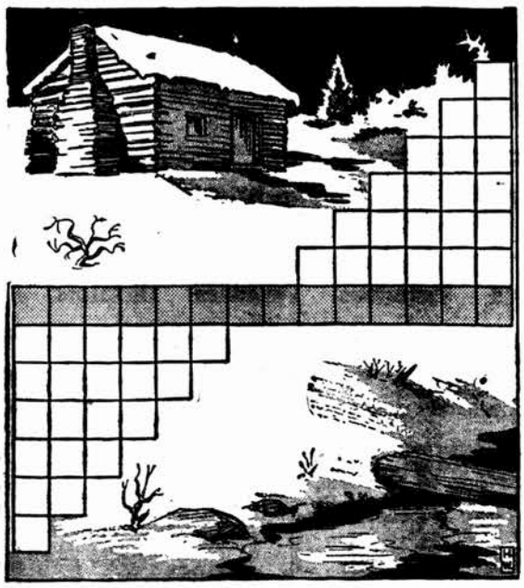

Find the Hidden Name

THE cold bleak month of February gave the United States one of the world's most famous statesmen, a man whose orations are masterpieces of English style and plain language and who now "belongs to the ages." His name will be found in the shaded horizontal row of squares, when the vertical rows are filled with words answering the following definitions, the vertical and horizontal of a spur. 4. Gave the characteristics of age, naturally or artificially. 5. Diminutive form of the name Henry. 6. Indefinite article. 7. Letter that denotes 1,000. 8. Letter indicating 50. 9. Note in the musical scale. 10. An underground retreat. 11. A metal. 12. Word meaning "as above or aforesaid." 13. Pertaining to the mind. 14. An English city noted for its

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40)

Eight-Foot Giant Of 18

Freak Growth In Boy Stated To Be Due To Pituitary Gland

Robert Wadlow, aged 18, is 8 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 390 pounds, wears No 39 shoes costing dol. 86 a pair and tosses his 160-pound normal father about as if he weighed only 150 ounces.

Freak? Yes. But a freak for which there is now some explanation, whereas fifty years ago there was none (says the scientific correspondent of the "New York Times."

Something is now wrong with Robert's pituitary gland, which lies beneath the brain. "Master gland," the more imaginative medicos call it. For it controls not only growth but sex and milk secretion. There is undoubtedly a connection between the pituitary and the thyroid and parathyroid glands in the neck, the thymus and the cortex or "bark" of the suprarenals, which lie just above the kidneys and determine how pugnacious and energetic we are. No wonder nature buried the pituitary deep in the skul for protection.

Inject the growth hormone extracted from the anterior of front lobe of the pituitary and a prodigious increase in size and weight follows in rate and certain species of dogs. But injection of large doses in a 17-year-old undersized boy had no effect. The reason is not wholly clear. The ability of the tissue to respond is one factor. No amount of growth hormone can transform a heredity dwarf into a gaint.

Pituitary Extremes.

Obscure as the action of the gland still is, there can be no doubt that the bulldog is a pituitary freak. Something is wrong with his glands—above all, with his pituitary. Technically, he is what the doctors call an acondroplasic dwarf.

The other extreme is acromelagy —giantism in plain English. Bloodbounds, mastiffs and St. Bernards are examples. They have so much skin that it wrinkles on the porehead and muzzle. The bones of the legs are big and heavy. Human giants are usually acromelagics. Their hands and feet are too large for their bodies. Unsymmetrical development results in a gorilla-like monstrosity.

Dr. Charles R. Stockard, a leading authority on this subject, holds that the stocky dwarfs, with normal trunks but arms and legs too short and peculiarly bent, constitute a new race of men. There are well-proportioned human midgets and giants and well-proportioned undersigned and oversized animals. Irish Wolfhounds and Great Danes are examples among dogs.

Robert Wadlow is now within an inch of attaining the height of Charles Byrne (O'Brien), who died in 1783 and whose skeleton is preserved in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in London. John Middleton, who died in 1623, is credited by his epitaph with a height of 9 feet 3 inches. Gland experts raise a skeptical eyebrow. So with the Russian Machinov. His reputed height of 9 feet 3 inches fails to win the credulity of the knowing. Dr. Harvey Cushing, an expert, is convinced that no one ever reached a height even approaching 9 feet.

Will Robert Wadlow stop growing? Undoubtedly. Just as his pituitary became very active for no accountable reason early in life (he weighed only 9 pounds at birth), so will it subside without warning.

JUPITER GENERAL

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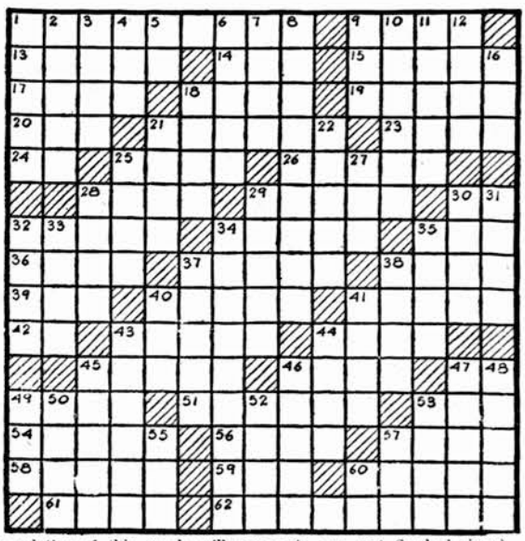
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—What is the southernmost part of the South American continent?
9—Pain.
13—Dispatch boat (Spanish).
14—Everything.
15—Auxiliary verb.
17—Actor's part.
18—Offensive.
19—Roofless inner court.
20—Unit for measuring the diameter of wire.
21—Maiden.
23—Chair.
24—Public notice.
25—Persian fairy.
26—Animals.
28—Tranquil.
29—Selected.
30—Note of the musical scale.
32—European flat-fish.
34—Squeeze.
35—Play on words.
36—Customary course.
37—Inclined.
38—List of actors.
39—Kind of poem.
40—Salty.
41—Untrue.
42—Pronoun.
43—What is the missing part of the name of the famous American pioneer: Daniel ——?
44—Knitting stitch.
45—What is the highest mountain in the Alpine system: Mont ——?
46—Intellect.
47—Italian river.
49—On the ocean.
51—Masculine name.
53—Boy.
54—Black and blue, as contused flesh.
56—Tax.
57—Grain of rock material visible to the eye.
58—Sphere of action.
59—Eggs.
60—Wheel on a spur.
61—Murdered.
62—In an excitable manner.

VERTICAL

1—Italian city.
2—Eschew.
3—Tray in a trunk.
4—Peer Gynt's mother.
5—Depart.
6—Who was the mother-in-law of Ruth?
7—Who was the founder of Troy?
8—What mountain system is in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia
9—Serpent.
10—Free from all offensiveness.
11—Detests.
12—Pen-name of Charles Lamb.
16—Parcel of land.
18—Cultivated land.
21—Retired valley.
22—Unconnected.
25—Wan.
27—Beast of burden.
28—Quote.
29—Withered old woman.
30—Annoying display of activity.
31—Poker player's term.
32—Forehead.
33—Drove.
34—What large university was founded at Elizabethtown, New Jersey.
35—Becomes tasteless.
37—Point of an antler.
38—Piece of pasteboard.
40—Large snake.
41—Stock or capital.
43—Whom did Cleveland defeat for the presidency in 1884?
44—Medicine in a little ball.
45—Slant.
46—Pertaining to the cheek.
47—Section of a door.
48—Peculiarly.
49—Winged part.
50—Gentlemen.
52—Wander at will.
53—Binding customs.
55—Simpleton.
57—French coin.
60—Proposed international language.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue)

QUEEN OF THE REGIMENT

Mary Louise Shepherd, of North Carolina, has been given command of 1,165 young men. Her Southern States type of beauty secured her election as "Queen of the Regiment" by the O.T.C. of the North Carolina State College.

G	I	M	P		B	L	E	S	S		S	A	D	
A	R	I	A		R	O	L	L	O		A	N	I	S
P	O	L	Y	N	E	S	I	A		O	L	I	V	E
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		K	I	O	S	K		M	I	M	E			
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L	I	T		S	H	A	M	A	S	H		D	A	M
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C	A	P	O	T	E	S		M	A	E		A	P	E
A	N	I	L	E		H	E	M	I	N	G	W	A	Y
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M	A	D	O		E	M	I	L	I	S		U	S	E	S

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

BACHELOR TAX

Italians Asked To Pay More

All Italian bachelors between the ages of thirty and fifty-five will in future have to pay a tax to the State of 155 lire (about £2 10s.).

Bachelors between 25 and 30 will pay ₤ ₤ and those between fifty-five and sixty-five 30s.

Bachelors of over sixty-five are exempt from the tax.

The reason for the difference in the tax is that the Italian Government considers the ages between thirty and fifty-five the best time to marry.

The decree enforcing this tax, which was modified at a recent Cabinet meeting, will be enforced retrospectively as from January 1.

News From Far & Near

WHYS AND WHEREFORES OF GERMAN REVOLT

How Step By Step Hitlerites Have Undid Work Of Victorious Versailles Dictators

Judge: "Your grammar is very bad."

Accused: "I never did like long sentences, your Honour."

COMPULSORY BOXING

Boxing has been made compulsory in Hamburg schools, and every boy from eight years on will have to take boxing lessons.

MOTOR 70 FEET LONG

The largest motor vehicle in the world is to be seen on the streets of Berlin.

It is a laundry van 70 ft. 6 ins. long, 7ft. broad. 11ft. high, and develops 100 h.p.

"TALKIES—LONDON"

A telegraphic address for the House of Commons for the convenience of members is a suggestion that has been put the Past-master-General by Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Allen, Conservative M.P. for the Armagh, Ulster.

FIRST LAWRENCE MEDAL AWARD

The first Lawrence Memorial Medal has been awarded by the Council of the Royal Central Asian Society to Major J. B. Blubb, O.B.E., M.C., for valuable services rendered by him while serving in command of a desert patrol in Iraq and Transjordan.

Through his influence over the Beduin Arabs he ended the state of disorder that prevailed in the Transjordan deserts and paved the way to better relations between the rulers of Iraq and Transjordan and the King of Saudi Arab'a, Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud.

The Mayor of Athens, who has been violently abused for the city's lack of light and paving, points out that Athens with a population larger than Brussels has only a quarter of its revenue that it has a smaller income than Sofia, which has half its popu'a-tion, and that owing to the lack of town planning, it covers more ground than Paris, which has six times as many inhabitants.

Germany lost the war. 'Vae victis'! She had to pay.

All her colonies, Alsace-Lorraine, Eupen-almedy (on the Belgian frontier); territory north, south and east—all was torn from the Fatherland.

The left bank of the Rhine and the right bank to a depth of thirty miles were demilitarised 'for ever."

Army and navy were to be permanently crippled; no conscription, a maximum of 100,000 troops no battleships above 10,000 tons, and no naval or military air force whatever.

Six Years Of Dictation

Reparations running to astronomical figures were to be paid for war damages.

"May the hand wither that signs these terms," said Scheidemann, Socialist Chancellor of Germany, after the armistice. But on June 28. 1919, Geramn hands were found to sign the Treaty of Versailles, writes Mr. William Forrest, the diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

For six years Germany, a pariah among the nations, sullenly obeyed the dictates of the victorious Allies.

A failure in reparation deliveries was met by the French occupation of the Ruhr (January 1923).

Then, with Brinad shaping the foreign policy of France and Stresemann that of Germany, Locarno dawned. The Pact, initialled at Locarno, Lake Maggiore, on October 16, 1925, was signed in London six weeks later.

Germany was to enter the League. Her frontiers with France and Belgium were guaranteed by Italy and Britain (but not by the British Dominions)

Moreover, the demilitarisation of the Rhineland, which had been forced on Germany at Versailles, she now freely accepted.

That is on important point to remember to-day. It will be one of France's strong cards if and when she appeals to the League against Germany's latest step.

While Stresemann stayed at the helm in the Wilhelmstrasse. Germany followed what is known as the "policy of fulfilment."

She duly took her place at the League table. She played an active part in the preparatory work of the Disarmament Conference. She regularly paid her reparations annuities which had been fixed by the Dawes Plan of 1924. And the Allied troops, who had been sent into the Rhineland in 1919 to play the part of bailiffs were withdrawn.

On October 3, 1929 Stresemann died. In the same month the Wall-Street crash heralded the great world depression.

For Germany these two events meant the end of the "policy of fulfilment."

The Dawes Plan had fixed the 'amount of the reparations annuities, but not the 'number' of annuities. This was done by the Young Plan (January 1930).

But the deepening economic crisis, which stemmed the flow of loans to Germany and sent the unemployment figures up by millions, soon made reparations payments impossible

The Hoover moratorium of 1931 suspended war debt payments. At Lausane (June 1932) reparations were buried.

One page of the Versailles Treaty had been erased. It has been left to Hitler to erase another.

Germany demanded 'equality of rights." This, she felt, was being denied her both by the League and by the Disarmament Conference (which had assembled in February 1932).

In October 1933, ten months after Hitler's appointment as Chancellor, Germany withdrew from League and Conference.

Breach In The Iron Ring

Events moved swiftly. In the following January Germany signed a ten-year non-aggression pact with Poland, hitherto her bitterest enemy.

France took alarm. A breach had been made in the iron ring of alliances with which she had hemmed in Germany.

Barthou, Foreign Minister of France, toured the Eastern allies in the summer of 1934. He proposed an Eastern Pact of Mutual Guarantee, embracing Russia, the Baltic States, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Germany.

This was the famous—but stillborn—"Eastern Locarno". Germany and Poland would have none of it.

And so on May 2 last year M. Laval for France and M. Potemkin for Soviet Russia initialled the Franco-Russian Pact of Mutual Assistance—in effect, a military alliance.

A Military Power Again

Besides Poland's "defection," another momentous event hastened the Franco-Russian Pact. That was Hitler's reintroduction of conscription of March 16 last year.

At one bound Germany again became a great military Power.

The existence of Georing's air force was dramatically revealed by a "symbolic flight" over Berlin.

The Anglo-German Agreement in June restored some of Germany's vanished naval might.

Only the demilitarised Rhineland remained to remind Germany of the shame of her 1918 defeat.

Hence the "symbolic march" into the Rhineland.

With that march, the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty were sent to join the reparations clauses.

What remains? Germany's lost colonies. Yes. If Hitler returns to Geneva he will raise that question there.

But that will not be so easy. Not by a long way.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE

In 1910 the proprietor of the "St. Petersburg (Florida) Independent" undertook to give the entire home edition of his paper away free every day that the sun did not shine before 3 p.m.

He has just had to do this two days running, although in the last twenty-five years it has only happened 120 times.

The home edition of the 'St. Petersburg Independent" sells from 20,000 to 25,000 copies daily.

"That your wife calling for her dog, Malcolm?"

"No, it's me she wants. She never says 'Come here, you mong', to her dog."

NOT SLEPT IN BED FOR 12 YEARS

A man discovered by a Salvation Army officer on the London Embankment stated that he had taken a vow never to sleep in a bed again.

Up to now he has slept in the open for twelve years.

BEGGAR'S £ 3,000

A beggar, Jean Bois, who had £3,000 in notes and securities has been found dead in a stable at Saint Julien, near the Franco-Swiss frontier.

Lack of food and exposure caused his death.

The £ 3,000 is to be handed to his brother and sister.

POPE HONOURS A CHINESE

The Pope has appointed as one of his Chamberlains of the Cloak and Sword Mr. Lo Pa-hong, a leading Chinese industrialist well-known for his philanthropic work in Shanghai. This is the first occasion on which a man not of the white races has been appointed to this position at the Papal Court. Mr. Lo Pa-hong is also the President-General of the Catholic Action in China.

SANCTIONS FISH AND SPAGHETTI

Mussolini regards the cannibalism of dolphins as "an unfriendly act" which threatens Italy's supplies of fish. A prize of £1 is offered by the Government to any Italian who kills a dolphin this year.

Another decree announces that spaghetti, the nation's staple diet, must contain at least 40 per cent. of ordinary soft flour. Whole hard wheat—which is the chief ingredient of spaghetti—will not be milled after March 3.

Free! Free!!

The interesting book **Vaidya Vidya** useful alike both to men & women, sent gratis & post free.

Madan Manjari Pharmacy Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

How to Make Your Own Valentines

GIRLS and boys who wish to make a valentine to send to a dearest friend easily can do so by following these simple directions:

First cut out the drawing and neatly mount it on plain paper the thickness of a post-card. Next get out your crayons or water colors and color the drawing as attractively as you can.

The next step is to address it to the one who is your "dearest valentine." Write whatever message you desire on the back of the card.

Ask your valentine to solve the little puzzle by suppling the 15 missing letters necessary to complete your valentine message.

If you wish more than one valentine trace and color as many copies as you need.

The final step is to fold the card along the dotted line so that the name and address appear on the front and the valentine part forms the back. Now seal your valentine by sticking the halves together with a small gummed label placed over the bottom edges. Affix the proper stamp over the heart in the upper right-hand corner and drop your valentine in the nearest letter-box.

(For the solutions of these puzzles see page 40).

Transpositions

IN each of the pairs of words take the initial letter of the first word and transpose it to become the last letter to spell the second suggested word:

1. To disfigure. Part of the body.
2. A very small portion. A separate article.
3. Place where things are sold. Short springs.
4. Rough coat of hair. Malicious old women.

Fun with Figures

WHAT number when multiplied by one, two, three, four, five or six gives the same figures in the same order, but beginning at a different point; and also if multiplied by seven is composed of all nines instead?

After you have found this number, multiply it by eight and add the first figure of the answer to the last and you will then obtain once more the number you found in the first problem.

(For the solutions of these puzzles see page 40)

A Racing Game Played with Cards

A FASCIMATING card game which is really an exciting race between two participants is played as follows:

From a deck of cards take 12 cards, ace of hearts, ace of clubs, one, two, three, four and five of both diamonds and spades. Place the five diamond cards in their numerical order, one, two, etc., in a horizontal row on the table, leaving an inch space between the cards. Next place the five spade cards in reverse numerical order, five, four, etc., in a horizontal row beneath the row of diamonds, leaving a two-inch space between the two rows of cards. Now close each end of this space by putting the ace of hearts at the left and the ace of clubs at the right. Put a counter consisting of a poker chip or a large button in the center of the space between the three of diamonds and the three of spades.

Shuffle the rest of the deck, place the cards faces down and start the game which is between two players, one representing the ace of hearts, and the other the ace of clubs.

In turn each player removes the top card from the shuffled pile on the pack. If it is a red card the player representing the ace of hearts moves the counter one card in the direction of the ace of clubs. If it is a black card, the player who plays the part of the ace of clubs moves the counter one card in the direction of the ace of hearts.

The game continues in this way until one player reaches his ace card when he turns face down the first card in his row. This procedure is followed until one player is first to turn down all five of his cards and becomes the winner.

ROGER CASEMENT'S REMAINS

British Govt. Refuses To Permit Their Removal To Ireland

In the Dail Mr. Norton (Lab.) asked the President of the Executive Council whether his attention was directed to the announcement in the "Irish Times" on December 17 last, to the effect that an official of the British Dominions Office stated to newspaper representatives that his Department had heard nothing of any application being made or permission to remove the remains of Roger Casement from Pentonville Prison, London; whether in fact any application was made either officially or unofficially for permission to remove the remains for reinterment in Ireland; and whether, if no such representations were made, he would now direct that formal application be made for the permission indicated.

Mr. de Valera—My attention was drawn to the announcement referred to in the question. Prior to the publication of that announcement, as I informed the Deputy on December 5 last, I had made certain inquiries and taken certain steps with a view to the repatriation of the remains of Roger Casement.

Subsequently a formal request was made to the British Government. I regret to say that that request has been refused.

Mr. MacDermot (Ind.), asked if any reasons were given for the refusal.

Mr. de Valera—There were reasons given. The man reason was that it was an invariable custom not to interfere with graves.

Mr. Norton asked Mr. de Valera whether he would re-open the matter to ask for Christian burial for Roger Casement.

Mr. de Valera said he would like very much to re-open the matter if he thought there was any likelihood of success, but he did not think there was.

Mr. Norton asked would the President protest against "this spirit of vengeance towards the dead."

There was no reply.

(The body of Roger Casement lies in Pentonville Prison, where he was executed for treason in 1916. Relatives applied for possession of the body in 1916 and 1920, and the latest request for re-burial of his body follows the proposal to demolish the prison to make room for a housing site. Last December, in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary said that permission had not been granted for the removal of the remains, but Mr. de Valera told the Dail a month ago that he hoped shortly to be able to announce developments in the matter.—"Irish Press".

WHEN ENGLAND BANNED INDIAN CHINTZ

Use Of Printed Cottons Made Illegal By Parliamentary Legislation 200 Years Ago

In England more than 200 years ago, it was illegal to use or wear English printed cottons.

Frank Lewis recalls this in his recently published book, "English Chintz." The Act was introduced "to preserve and encourage the woollen and silken manufactures of this kingdom and for the more effective employment of the poor by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained or dyed calicos in apparel, household stuff, or furniture or otherwise after the twenty-fifth day of December, 1722."

The Act further prohibited the exposure for sale of any of these things. It did not have the intended effect, and in spite of organised opposition by established manufacturers of woven stuffs, Chintz still remained in favour. Although altered from time to time, the Act was not repealed until 1931.

Mr. Lewis's sketch of the history of English Chints—the world derives from the Hindu "Chint," meaning "coloured" or 'variegated' —is followed by a series of 152 plates, illustrating the chintzes of the last 170 years.

The first of these is a handkerchief, printed in Kent and designed as humorous picture of the 1768-9 period. The second, issued in 1760, shows shooting and fishing scenes and a third (1780) a naval engagement.

Mr. Lewis explains that it was the habit not of the makers of the printed fabrics alone, but also of the fanmakers and the Staffordshire potters, to celebrate naval and military events. Thus Vernon, Howe, Wolfe, Rodney, and many others all appeared, in due course, on pottery or chintz or fans.

One extraordinary print, dating from 1819, illustrates the Manchester Reform meeting of that year—the "battle of Peterloo." Another printed in 1839 is a very early picture of Lime Street Station, Liverpool, with a "side bordering showing the entrance to Euston Station, London.

Yet, another Chintz (1832) is a "political handkerchief", printed in red on white cotton, and issued, possibly, immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill. There is a likeness of Lord John Russell in the centre, and a frame-like border includes the names of all the towns which voted for the Bill—Plympton, Saltash, Eye, Callington, Woodstock, Steyning, Old Sarum, Lostwithiel, Appleby, and many more.

The year 1881 was the period of caricature. On the Continent and in England, it was the fashion to ridicule everybody and everything, and one print of the year burlesques a Census form.

All sorts of patterns have been used for printed fabrics, Mr. Lewis writes.

In their time "floral conventional and pictorial, military classical and allegorical scenes have been popular. At one time Oriental treatments were the vogue and at another hunting scenes. The employment of distinctive designs is rarely limited to a particular nation or country. The varied relations between peoples and countries.....and adoption of motifs and patterns which have in turn been used as the fashion decreed."

The Mystery Of A "Heartless" Valentine

LAUNCELOT LUVLORN had been saving his allowance for three weeks in order to buy the beautiful valentine that occupied the center of the show case in Blinkville's General Store. He had been attracted to this particular valentine, because of a fancied resemblance between the girl in the picture and his own beloved Clementine.

Alas! Love's labor was wasted, not to mention the dollar and fifty-seven cents Launcelot spent for the sentimental token. The haughty Clementine was not the least impressed by the gift; On the contrary, she was very caustic when she met poor Launcelot.

"I knew that valentine was from you," she sniffed, "No other boy, I know, would be so stupid as to send me a valentine without a single heart in it."

Unhappy Launcelot was nonplussed and mystified by Clementine's surprising remarks, but not for long. Then he remembered that the valentine was a puzzle, a fact which, evidently, had escaped Clementine. He took the valentine and folded it several times, when—lo and behold—there appeared a heart.

"Now that is something like what a real valentine should be," exclaimed Clementine as she quickly forgave Launcelot for his seeming oversight. Can you do the same as Launcelot and produce the hidden heart by folding the valentine?

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40)

INFECTIOUS MONEY

On every penny there are between two and three thousand live germs, according to a Czechoslovak scientist. He has been counting the number of germs on banknotes and on coins in general use. Silver is bad for germs. They flourish better on nickel—and best of all on copper or bronze. Most of the bacteria on coins are harmless.

In contrast, those on banknotes are twice or three times as numerous and many are capable of producing diseases. Microbes live on coins from one to eight days, and on notes from 75 to 100. Then they die, and new ones replace them.

Valentine Materials In Missing Rhymes

The 14 missing words which are necessary to complete the rhymes of the puzzle poem are the names of materials used in making and mailing valentines. The letters of the missing words are indicated by asterisks.

After you have completed the poem by supplying the missing words, cut out the drawing, mount it on cardboard and color it attractively. The poem follows:

Jean Joan and James are feeling gay,
While making valentines to-day.
They leave their work, and stop their capers,
To gather bits of colored (1) ******.
Neatly cuts out a piece of (4) ****.
Says she to Jimmy: "I need some (5) *****.
So kindly hand it here with haste."
Jean puts the lace on paper blue,
But finds it sticks best with (6) ****.
"I think this ought to look quite quaint,"
She says. "Now, Jim, hand me the (7) *****."
"You mustn't spoil this," says Jim with a blush,
As he gives Jean the paint and a (8) *****.
Jean gayly paints a big red (9) *****,

They draw some hearts with colored pencils,
While using as their guides, some (2) *******.
And then with care, but with no fears,
They cut them out with sharpened (3) ******.
Next, Jean Joan, with a smiling face,
Which Jimmy calls "a work of art."
Next, Jean Joan takes an artist's (10) ***.
When sure the heart is dry, and then
She dips it in her blackest (11) ***,
And writes across the heart, I think,
Just, "To my Valentine"—and soon,
Because, indeed, it's nearly noon,
She quickly places it on the (12) ****,
And draws a profile of her face.
Jean Joan, however, signs no name.
Says she: "Indeed, 'twould spoil the game."
Then from a box near the table lamp,
She takes a purple postage (13) *****,
Then sticks it on the (14) *******
And seals it, saying: "Now I hope,
To-morrow you may come back here.
I made this valentine just for mother dear."

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40)

A Short Cut In Spelling

Here is a puzzle in the continuous spelling of numbers that is an excellent challenge to the ingenuity of the puzzlist.

First write down the names of each of the digits from one to nine, both inclusive, spelling each word in full, as one, two, three, etc. These nine words are spelled with a total of 36 letters.

Now fill each of the 29 spaces in the circle with a letter taken from the nine words, placing the letters in such an order that seven of them can be discarded, the remaining 29 letters being combined so as to spell the names of the digits from one to ten, both inclusive, which require a total of 39 letters. This is a short cut in spelling, as 29 letters are used to spell these 10 words which are formed with 29 letters, thus dispensing with 10 letters.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40)

A Successful Experiment—And After

and invited to move to his temporary open-air lodging. Thus Rudo's demands were promptly carried out by the scientists, who, by the way, disappeared the moment the work had been completed, lest his aggressive and dictatorial instincts should again arise in him. By day break the passage way to the hall was completed, and Rudo was invited, by means of a loudspeaker, to move to his permanent lodgings. Poor Rudo, it seems, passed a very uneasy night outside, since he had had a fit of coughing.

As regards Mooso and Lina, as well as the Toptigin family, they were quite pleased with their new accommodations. For the first copule of days, the Toptigins carefully watched and followed the people in their neighbourhood, They learned how to eat with a knife and fork, the proper use of napkins, and of course, never took their breakfast, lunch or dinner without drink. "Alcohol", they said, "contains many vitamins, much more so than anything else." This they claimed had been told to them by their predecessors.

Madame Lina's Beauty Parlour

Madame Lina, however, showed much inclination toward her toilette and the beauty parlour. Most of the time she sat before her mirror, with her powder-box, liptsick, and other instruments of "beauty." She looked rather nice, but she thought herself too wise and learned to come into contact with her neighbours, the Toptigins. The same was true of Mr. Ben Mooso, who thought himself so beautiful, so strong, and above all, so cultured and learned that he refused to talk to the scientists who came to interview him. He would utter, in aside to his wife: "Oh, how uncultured these upright walking creatures are! I think we shall have to teach them many things. It is fortunate that we torch-bearers of civilization exist, otherwise what savageries these upright walking creatures would go to." Madame Lina supported her husband in these statements, while she blew powder all over her arms, her dress, and sometimes, because she had got powder into her eyes, her hair

The Toptigin family proved to be the most able one. They demanded that people come to teach them various things that they did not know. As a result of this they could not only dance the fox-trot and tango fairly well, but were declared by the professors and state representatives to be notwithstanding their natural "shortcomings", the most cultured and intellectual of all the "animal-beings."

Rudo Harrasses Scientists

Rudo continued to harrass the scientists as well as the state. He demanded that the Mooso and Toptigin families, as members of lower caste and mean creatures, be removed to other quarters. He greatly disliked, and even hated, the Toptigin family, to whom much attention was being paid by everyone. He was jeolous and was working out a plot against them. But the Toptigins smelt it and kept an eye open for Rudo's activities.

As a matter of fact, by his behaviour, Rudo made everybody hate him. The scientists discussed the matter and decided to invite an elephant companion to come to remove his loneliness. So one day a certain Miss Palla was brought to the yard and Rudo was informed about the new comer. He did not want her to come into the house, so he went out into the yard to her. Palla was a nice specimen of her race, sincere as well as possessed with

(Continued from page 2)

all the best qualities of her kind. Of course, she could not think like a man, nor could she speak.

Rudo looked at her with contempt, which was mixed with hatred and a superiority complex. "Yes," he said to his attendants, "I want somebody to keep company with me, particularly when I am so isolated. Therefore, I would like you to lodge her where you used to lodge me before, feed her properly, but chain her, for she does not seem to be reliable. I shall come out from time to time to see her."

Rudo also made a number of other complaints. Of particular mention is the one in which he demanded the state to find a proper couple for him, and to ask surgeons to find means of performing a painless operation so that parts of his body could act like those of other people. Among other things, he wanted to walk on his hind legs, as well as to have forefingers. Besides, the tail made him look ugly and he wanted it removed.

Tail Cut Off

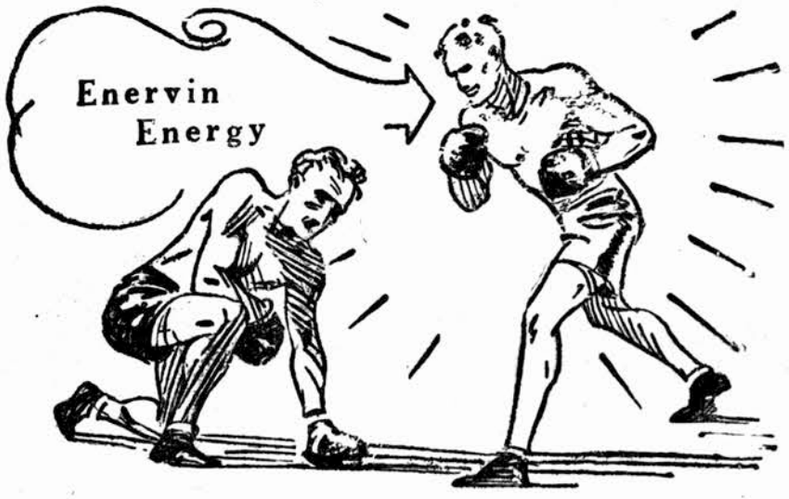
As can be readily understood, the first two requests were impossible of fulfilment, nor could his demand for finding the proper couple for him be executed, while the third request, concerning the tail, was ridiculous. However, under his threats and persistency the scientists promised to fulfil all his demands. An operation was made, the tail was cut off without pain to him, but after an hour or so the pain began. The scientists had purposely done this. Rudo wept and cried for two days and voluntarily refused to undergo the other two operations when they were proposed. As regards the proper mate, he was informed that she was on her way from the far far lands of the East and would reach the place after some months.

For fully ten days the world was informed by special bulletins about the progress and the behaviour of the Mooso and Toptigin families and Rudo, as well as of Professor Chuchka's condition. Every item of news concerning them was received by the people of the world with the greatest of interest. Many were afraid that should the professor recover and feed a greater number of elephants with his powder it would mean the end of the human race, modern civilization and culture. The increase of the Mooso race also gave much anxiety to many people, while the behaviour of the Toptigins' was such that it won great popularity for them, and there were no great fears as to their increase. The major part of world opinion demanded that Rudo be done away with and many countries worked jointly in effecting a scheme to that end, when the following occurrence changed the situation.

A Sudden Change

Early one morning Rudo, the Moosos and the Toptigins lost their ability to talk and to think like a man. They made a mess of their new lodgings and wanted to be removed to the open air, with more freedom and natural environment than they had at present.

It was found that Rudo was almost insane, that Mooso and Lina were more wild than they had been before and that when the windows were opened they sprang into the trees. The Toptigins fell into a deep sleep. Simultaneously with the return of the beasts to their former state the health of the Professor began to improve. He began to speak a little and at intervals his brain began to work normally. However, it is announced that although the Professor had picked up enough strength to be able to work and move about, his brain is seriously affected. He is abnormal—he cannot recall his past or think properly about the future. The future of the successful experiment rests on whether the professor will fully recover. Experts are of the opinion that he will not.



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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"A postman must wear out a good many pairs of boots in a year."

"Yes, especially if he has a lot of letters for abroad."

Algy (recounting tedious story): "and then the big brute threatened to blow my brains out."

Friend: "And did he?"

* * * *

Neighbour—How many controls are there on your radio set?

Owner—Three: my mother-in-law, my wife, and my daughter.

* * * *

A negro was pleading his own case to save expense He called the chief witness to the box and demanded: "Johua, where was I when we stole dem chickens?"

* * * *

Mrs. Yapp:: "After all is said and done—"

Hubby: "I wonder if that glorious moment will ever come!"

Teacher—Where is the capital of England?

All over the world.

* * * *

Specialist: "Could you pay for an operation if I thought one was necessary?'

Patient: "Would you find one necessary if I could not pay for it?"

* * * *

"With all your travelling about the world, I expect you're a bit of a lingirist?"

"I should just think I am, Sir, Why, I can say 'I don't mind if I do' in 15 different languages."

* * * *

"The new member claims to be related to you, and says he can prove it."

"The man's a fool."

"Yes, but that may be mere coincidence.'

* * * *

Mr. Meek (protestingly): "But, my dear, all the great men smoked, you know."

Mrs. M. ((soothingly): "Yes. Henry, and when you get to be a great man I shan't object to your smoking either."

* * * *

"Here!" called out Reginald, the office wit, to the new boy. "Run over to Nibs & Dibs and get three pennyworth of pigeon's milk. Here's half a crown; bring the change back to me and be quick about it."

The boy set out, but did not return for some time. When he did get back the manager was giving orders to Reginald. But the boy knew nothing of office etiquette, so he stepped between them and produced a live pigeon.

"Here you are," he said. "Mr. Nibs said you can jolly well milk the bird yourself. And there is no change."

Waffles: "I hear you rode on the cowcatcher of a locomotive once I bet you were scared."

Sorgnum: "You bet. I didn't know what minute I was going to be hit by an auto."

* * * *

Teacher "Now, James, if your father can do a nice piece of work in one hour and your mother can do it in one hour, how long will it take them to do it together?"

James: "It would take them three hours—including the time they wasted arguing about it."

* * * *

Riley met with an accident but the next day managed to crawl to work.

"Why didn't ye stay at home for a week or two?" said Finnigan. "Worn't you carryin' an accident policy?"

"I wor' not—bad cess to me carelessness!" said Riley. "I had left it at home in my bureau drawer."

* * * *

"Thank you so much," said a woman to a labouring man who had given her his seat in a street car. "That was very kind of you."

"Not at all, ma'am, not at all," protested the man. "I know some men don't give up their seats to anyone except pretty girls, but looks don't make any difference to me."

* * * *

A certain convival young chap dealt and bid a no-trump; all passed. Dummy put his hand down and remarked:

"Well, I can't imagine what you bid no trump on when I have three aces and four kings."

"Well, if you want to know," the dealer said, "I bid it on one jack with two queens and three cocktails."

* * * *

"Daddy why—?" he began for the twentieth time that evening. "Look here," said his exasperated father, 'have you ever heard of the little boy who asked so many questions that he was turned into a question-mark?"

The little boy hadn't and pondering deeply on the matter. "But, daddy," he exclaimed at last, "how did he manage to keep the dot under himself?"

* * * *

Smith and Brown met in their club, and after playing a few games, all to Brown's benefit, Smith remarked to Brown: "I'll wager that I can wheel something in a wheel-barrow from one street lamp to the next, and you can't wheel it back."

Brown began to think of bags of cement, bricks and old iron, but came to the conclusion that whatever Smith could wheel he could and said so.

So they borrowed a barrow and went to the nearest street lamp. Smith getting hold of the handles, said to Brown: "Get in!"

* * * *

"Tom," said Mrs. Smith, 'what shall I do? I've nothing for dessert but brandied peaches, and the minister is coming to dinner. I never thought about him—you know he's such a strict teetotaller.'

Smith said he was sorry, but that they would have to trust t luck.

They did—and luck did not fail them. For when it came to the dessert, the minister evidently enjoyed the peaches. He said he had never tasted anything half so good. And when Mrs. Smith asked him. "Could she not have the pleasure of serving him with another peach?" he replied. "No, thank you, but if you don't mind, I'll take a little more of the juice."

"Yes, oh—yes. I forgot to tell you, sir, that Dobbin once belonged to a circus."

The reckless motorist swerved and killed a fowl which darted across the road. An old woman who lived in a cottage nearby was quickly on the scene. Her face was stern, her features, hard and forbidding. Before she could utter a word, the motorist plunged a hand in his pocket and tendered her a pound note.

"Here, my good woman," he said, apologetically, "this will square matters."

The sour face softened.

"It's good of you," she said. "Now I shall be able to start keeping fowls myself."

* * * *

"This lovely sheet of water must be a great asset to the town," said the visitor. "Do you people get much good out of it?"

"We certainly do," replied the native. "Last Winter we got an appropriation to depen it. That came under the rivers and harbors bill. This Spring we get another appropriation to drain it. That will come under the mosquito control act We now have hopes to get a third appropriation to plant trees on it to keep down the dust."

TUBORG

THE PEER AMONGST BEERS

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SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Hidden Name: The words in the horizontal rows of squares are: 1. Abraham. 2. Brogan. 3. Rowel. 4. Aged. 5. Hal. 6. An. 7. M. 8. L. 9. Mi. 10. Den. 11. Zinc. 12. Ditto. 13. Mental 14. Lincoln. The hidden name is ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

* * * *

Valentine Materials: The 14 missing words in the order of their use are: 1. Papers. 2. Stencils. 3. Shears. 4. Lace. 5. Paste. 6. Glue. 7. Paint. 8. Brush. 9. Heart. 10. Pen. 11. Ink. 12 Lace. 13. Stamp. 14. Envelope.

* * * *

Transpositions: The words are: 1. Mar—Arm. 2. Mite—Item. 3. Shop—Hops. 4. Shag—Hags.

* * * *

Fun with Figures: The number 142,857 fulfills the condition of the puzzle.

* * * *

Valentine: The 15 missing vowels in the order of their use are: O, OU, EAE, IE, A, AEIE, I, E. The message reads: To you my dearest friend, a Valentine I send.

* * * *

Heartless Valentine: A folded solution will be mailed upon receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

* * * *

Spelling Short-Out: Starting with the first blank space at the left fill in the 29 spaces with letters as follows: RUOFIVE-NOWTHREEIGHTEENINE-VESIX. The words ONE, TWO, FOUR and SEVEN are spelled backwards.

A CRASH IN MID-AIR

Scene of collision of one of New York's elevated trains into the rear of a preceding train, that was standing at the station.

F. CHALIAPIN, world-famous Russian vocalist, with his wife and daughter on board a Japanese steamer.

EVENING SHADOWS.
(Photo by V. D. Mhatre).

This 150ft. ladder in one of London's fire-stations is equipped with searchlights and telephones.

A Mahim fisherman painting his boat.

Winners in European Skating Championships: Karl Schafer.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065. Sunday, April 5, 1936

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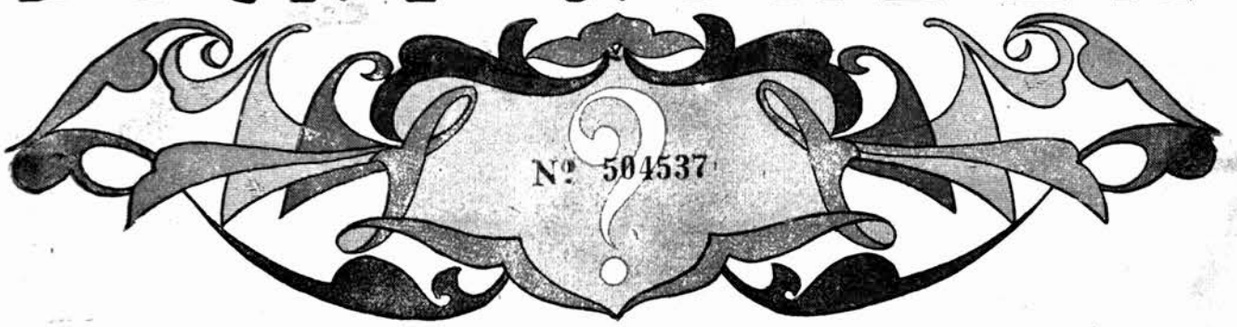

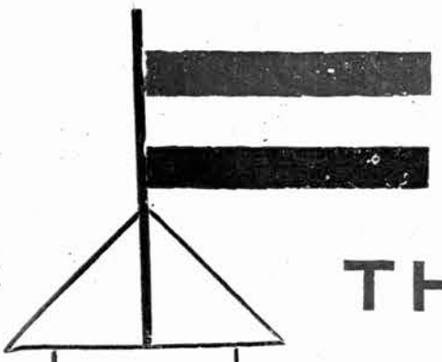

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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.
by KESARINATH RAMAKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.